To Our Goal, With but
One Heart and One
Object!

Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man
Till America and Britain
Are Down and Out

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CAIRO CONFERENCE BETRAYS ANGLO-AMERICAN AMBITION TO RULE WORLD, SAYS IGUCHI

Intend to Crush Nippon, Thereby Reconquering Rest of East Asia

FAWN ON CHUNGKING

Spokesman Avers Leaders of U.S. and Britain Fear Bolting by Chiang

The Cairo conference was nothing but a projection or a shadow cast by the Joint Declaration of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, and all that it accomplished, so far as one can see, was to betray the unmistakable Anglo-American ambition to dominate the rest of the world, said Sadao Iguchi, Director of the Third Division of the Board of Information, in the course of a press conference Thursday morning.

The highlights of Mr. Iguchi's discussion of the Cairo conference were that (1) in spite of the conference having taken up the question of overthrowing Japan there was no mention at all as to what was to be done with the various nations of Greater East Asia other than Japan, which meant that the conferees tacitly assumed that as soon as Japan was crushd the United States and Britain would be able once again to oppress and exploit Greater East Asia at will, and (2) the intention of the United States and Britain was to make Chungking bear the sacrifices involved in the war on the Asiatic continent so that the nations of Greater East Asia would destroy each other and so render themselves helpless before an Anglo American aggression propelled by insatiable cupidity.

Mr. Iguchi said:

Fawned Upon Chungking

"President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and General Chiang Kai shek, representing the United States, Britain and Chungking held a conference at Cairo for six days beginning November 22, as a result of which they issued a communique stating as their joint war aims the unconditional surrender of Japan and seizure of Japanese territory so as to reduce her to a third class nation. The distinguishing features of this conference compared with the kindred conferences frequently held in the past by the United States and Britain were that it was directly concerned with the war in the Pacific and East Asia and that at this gathering the United States and Britain took infinite pains to fawn upon Chungking. We had never before witnessed, unfortunately, such marks of courtesy being shown an Asiatic nation. In their attitude we perceive that even in the enemy camp their unwarranted attitude of Anglo American superiority had been repudiated and the legitimate status of Asiatic nations being restored. Even though it was a mere formality, we see in their attitude the fact that the day had come when they could never hope to prevent Chungking from falling away from them unless they treated the Chungking regime as one of 'the three great Allied Powers.'

"On the other hand, if the United States and Britain, instead of making a mere declaration, had adopted a sincere attitude of justice and equity, we should not be now having any war, at least in the Pacific or East Asia. Never in all her long history has Japan interfered in the affairs of the United States far across the Pacific, particularly in her Western Hemispheric policy. Nor has she ever indicated any such intention. The leaders of the United States, however, extended their concept of American frontiers far out to East Asia and with the attitude of a world police officer interfered with the legitimate national development of Japan, not stopping at the outrage of an economic blockade against this country. Similarly, in order to protect the rights and interests they had seized in China by a most brutal use of armed force, the leaders of Britain openly aided the Chiang Kai-shek regime throughout the China Affair, showing undisguised hostility toward Japan.

Raps Anglo-American Tyranny

"Such countries of Greater East Asia as Burma, the Philippines and the former Netherlands East Indies were, at least before the War of Greater East Asia, practically under the rule of the United States and Britain. The nations of Greater

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Naming Ceremony Held for 70 Planes By Tientsin Citizens

Domei

TIENTSIN, December 8.—A naming ceremony of 70 airplanes, which were donated to the Japanese Army and Navy by Chinese citizens and Japanese residents here, was held today on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Of the planes named today, 38 are for the Army and 32 for the Navy. The function was attended by more than 2,000 Japanese and Chinese military officials as well as civilians.

THAI LEADER LAUDS JAPAN'S SUCCESSES

Phibun Pledges Further Cooperation at Party Given by Tsubokami, Army Chief

Domei

BANGKOK, December 9.—Premier Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram on Wednesday attended a garden party jointly given by Japanese Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami and Unit Commander X X. The function, which was held at the official residence of the Unit Commander, was given in celebration of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. At the party Premier Phibun expressed great praise for the power and spirit of the armed forces and people of Japan and also pledged Thailand's further cooperation.

Premier Phibun's address in substance follows:

"The accomplishments of the Japanese Forces in the past two years are truly astounding. In the first year they established a record of magnificent victories and in the second they made the world recognize Japan's abilities and her tremendous spirit of self-sacrifice.

"The Japanese and the peoples of Greater East Asia are now welded into one and are cooperating in the sacred task of carrying the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion and building up Greater East Asia.

"As standing proof of this the Japanese Government held the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations in Tokyo in November. The nations and peoples taking part in that Assembly, in issuing the Joint Declaration, clarified their determination to the whole world. They also pledged to complete the construction of Greater East Asia by respecting each other's independence, sovereignty, culture and traditions.

"At the same time the cooperation which Japan is showing to the people of East Asia assures the future of Greater East Asia. Thailand has fought as Japan's ally since the start of the war. We pledge anew to give our total strength in cooperating fully with our ally.

"It is indeed a matter of utmost pride and joy that the operations of our allied forces have scored outstanding victories everywhere. That is because only complete victory will enable the Asiatics to call Asia their own.

"Representing the Thai Government, the Thai armed forces, and the Thai people, I express my most sincere respects and praise to the armed forces and people of Japan for their courage and perseverance which enables them to withstand and conquer all difficulties—the qualities which brought about today's magnificent successes of the Japanese Forces.

"In conclusion, I pray for the future successes of the Japanese Forces and for the happiness and prosperity of the Japanese people, who are the allies of Thailand."

Java Japanese Donate

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 8.—Japanese residents in Java donated to the Imperial Army and Navy today a sum of ¥472,016 for the purpose of purchasing airplanes for the Imperial Forces in commemoration of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

His Majesty at Military Academy

His Majesty the Emperor reviewing cadets of the Preparatory Military Academy at Asaka, Saitama Prefecture

U.S. FEARING CLASH OVER FOOD SUBSIDY

Split in Democratic Party Seen As Dissatisfaction Continues To Mount

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 8.—With dissatisfaction rising among certain members of the Democratic Party over the Roosevelt Administration's war policies an internal conflict threatens to split that Party, according to reports from Washington.

The Government's foodstuff production subsidies policy was opposed strongly by the Democratic Congressmen from agricultural States and thus the party has been divided into two factions—one for President Roosevelt and the other against.

Senator Josiah W. Bailey from North Carolina, leader of the anti-Government clique in the Party, declared in this connection as follows: "Democratic members from the southern States may leave the Party and set up an independent body."

Under these circumstances there is every possibility that the so-called isolationists, the anti-New Dealers, and those who have personal grudges against Roosevelt will join the new independent party.

Frontal Clash Seen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 7.—With little prospect seen of the American Senate deciding its attitude on the bill to abolish subsidies on the production of foodstuff before the end of present year, a movement to suspend examination of the bill for 60 days has been started by Democratic leaders in the Senate. A Washington report received here today states, according to this report, a frontal clash between the Government and Congress on the bill is feared if the Administration insists on pushing the bill through immediately.

The Commodity Credit Corporation, the organ which handles foodstuff production subsidies, will cease to exist on January 1, next year. Therefore, if the Senate insists upon pigeon-holing the bill for 60 days the Government will be placed in a very embarrassing situation as it will have to suspend the subsidy policy.

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, explained the position of the Government at the Senate Currency and Banking Committee meeting today as follows:

If the Senate delays its decision on the bill to abolish subsidies on foodstuff production, the plans for foodstuff production for next year will be greatly confused and serious problems are likely to arise. The Congress should decide immediately whether the Government will continue its subsidy system or not.

Enemy's New Guinea Bases Blasted By Army Air Units

Three Destructive Raids Made on Tenli Airfield; Gagyaban Also Hit—War Gains in One Month's Fighting on Ramu River Bank Revealed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 8.—Japanese Army Air Units on Monday carried out three attacks on Tenli Airfield, New Guinea, one at 6:30 p.m., the next at 7:30 p.m. and the other at 8:10 p.m. The installations, barracks and munition dumps on the south side of the field were demolished and four points set ablaze. The bombings resulted in five big explosions and the airfield was enwrapped in thick smoke.

On Tuesday at 3:15 p.m. Japanese Air Units raided Gagyaban, about 230 kilometers southwest of Wewak, and set ablaze eight points, besides completely demolishing some buildings there.

War Gains Revealed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 8.—The composite results scored by the Japanese Forces in the one month from October 20 to November 20 in the sector near Kanki Pass on the left bank of the Ramu River, about 65 kilometers south of Madang in New Guinea, were as follows:

Bodies left by the enemy on the field: 372, including only those ascertained; the total losses dealt the enemy were more than 1,000.

War trophies: 69 rifles, 11 light machine guns, eight automatic rifles, about 13,000 rounds of ammunition. Besides, three trench mortars and three tents were destroyed.

The Japanese losses were 14 killed in action.

Resistance Grows Stronger

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 8.—The right wing headquarters for the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific, in an official communique issued today, announced that the "resistance of the Japanese Forces in the mountain sector of New Guinea" had been strengthened greatly, according to a Melbourne report.

U.S. Attack Costly

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 7.—An American war correspondent yesterday reported the almost complete annihilation of an American flame-thrower unit in the Tarawa landing operation as follows:

"When the ships of the first American landing forces attempted to approach the shore, huge casualties were suffered from the fierce gunfire of the Japanese defense forces. After desperate efforts the objective was reached but although the American marines immediately took up their positions, they realized that the only way to make a dent in the Japanese defense was by resorting to flame throwers.

"Meanwhile, a landing vessel, packed full with men equipped with flame-throwers headed for the shore. Just about 20 feet from the beach a Japanese pill-box spat out deadly fire and our men were brought sharply to a standstill. Only five survived."

U.S. Commander Shifted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 7.—Major General William Simpson, Commander of the United States 12th Army at Atlanta, Georgia, was appointed Commander of the 4th Army at San Jose, California, according to Washington reports.

Unwieldy Size of Landing Barges Blamed By U.S. for Losses in Gilbert Islands

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 7.—One of the reasons for the tremendous damage suffered by the United States armed forces in the Gilbert Islands operations was the unwieldy size of the landing barges used in the action, according to a New York Times report received here today.

The unprecedented losses sustained by the Americans in their landing operations in the Gilberts apparently came as a severe shock to the American people who are in mortal terror of losing their officers and men. In some quarters, it is even said, the demand that the naval authorities should take responsibility for the blunder is being voiced.

A New York Times dispatch dated today said:

"One of the reasons for the appalling damage suffered by the United States armed forces was that the landing barges used were too large. Because of their unwieldy size, these vessels were buffeted among the coral reefs scattered near the Gilbert Islands and could not maneuver out of range of the terrific gunfire of the Japanese. Smaller boats were also used but these had insufficient armor. In view of this experience, fundamental changes are called for in the construction of landing barges."

591 ENEMY PLANES BLASTED IN BURMA

British Troops, in Action Near Buthidaung, Suffer Over 200 Casualties

Domei

RANGOON, December 9.—In the one year period between December 7 last year and December 8 this year, Japanese Army Air Units in Burma shot down 591 enemy planes (86 unconfirmed); bombed about 200 points where there were military installations, positions outside cities, and enemy units; set ablaze, sank, or damaged 72 vessels; and smashed 74 military vehicles.

In this manner the Japanese Army Air Units shot down one after another of the hordes of enemy planes which came out repeatedly depending on their sheer weight of numbers. While making their air defense absolutely solid, Japanese fighters and bombers flew long distances into enemy territory to destroy more enemy planes.

In figures, the results are small when compared to the spectacular and intense fighting in the southwestern Pacific but the activity of the Army airmen in Burma who are putting up a spirited fight in spite of adverse conditions is truly amazing.

Included in the results are the 104 planes shot down, the 14 planes set ablaze on the ground and the 22 damaged after the end of the rainy season in October this year making a total of 140 planes. Among the 104 shot down were 38 Consolidated B-24's and eight Douglas C-47's; a total of 46 large-sized planes. In the same period the Japanese lost 72 planes who self-blasted or have not yet returned.

Clash at Buthidaung

Domei

RANGOON, December 8.—More than 200 casualties are believed to have been sustained by the enemy as a result of an engagement which took place on December 4 between Japanese units and approximately 1,000 enemy troops north of Buthidaung, according to field dispatches.

Japanese units which launched their attack from a point near Buthidaung completely routed the enemy detachment consisting mainly of British troops.

The enemy left 57 bodies on the battlefield. The Japanese lost seven soldiers who were killed in action.

95 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, December 7.—During the period of three days, December 4 to 6, the Soviet forces on the Eastern front lost 95 planes, stated German military authorities today. Of this number, 62 were downed in aerial combats while 33 were shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

EMPEROR GRACIOUSLY VISITS PREPARATORY MILITARY SCHOOL AND INSPECTS TRAINING THERE

His Imperial Majesty Is Pleased to Name Military Academy Site

His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to name the site of the Preparatory Military Academy at Asaka in Kitaadachi-gun, Saitama Prefecture as the "Shinbudai," it was announced by the Imperial Household Department, Thursday. His Imperial Majesty honored the institution with His visit on Thursday. His Imperial Majesty summoned the War Minister and Inspector-General of Military Education to the Imperial stand on Thursday and graciously gave a message that the site be named the "Shinbudai," it was also announced. It is recalled that His Imperial Majesty graciously named the site of the Military Academy at Zama in Kanagawa Prefecture the "Sobudai" on His visit there on December 10, 1937, and that of the Military Aviation Academy at Toyooka in Saitama Prefecture the "Shubudai" on His visit there on March 28, 1941.

OSHIMA LAUDS REICH FOR FIGHTING SPIRIT

Ambassador Holds Reception For Ribbentrop, Scribes On Rescript Day

Domei

BERLIN, December 8.—Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, today held a reception for German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and German newspapermen at the Japanese Embassy and expressed his extreme joy in meeting the prominent men of Germany on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Moreover, he expressed his great respect to the German people's undaunted spirit and determination.

"I pay great respect toward the German people, who in spite of the wanton and blind bombings of the inhuman anti Axis armies, are battling day and night without respite for the ultimate victory and are unshaken in their determination and resolve to annihilate the enemy," the Ambassador declared.

"The Japanese Forces, too, are dealing terrific blows against the enemy, but they are continuing to repeat more attacks in East Asia. But with the strong, unmovable will of the people of Germany and Japan, these enemy stratagems are destined to end in utter failure."

Moreover, he pointed out that "the establishment of a New World Order is the task willed by God upon the people of Germany and Japan. The belief alone is the surest assurance of the ultimate Axis victory."

FOE CASUALTIES IN ITALY

5,023 Killed, 16,800 Wounded or Missing in Ten Weeks

Domei

LISBON, December 8.—Regarding the casualties suffered by the American and British forces on the southern Italian front during the period from September 3 to November 23 of this year, the anti-Axis Headquarters in North Africa announced today that 5,023 were killed and 16,800 wounded or missing, including 3,212 killed, 3,956 wounded, and 3,153 missing on the British side and 1,811 killed, 7,021 wounded and 2,670 missing on the American side, according to reports from Algiers.

Roosevelt May Visit Spain

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 8.—The rumor that President Franklin Roosevelt, who conferred with the leaders of Britain, Soviet Union, Turkey and Chungking at Cairo and at Teheran will stop over at Spain en route home to confer with General Francisco Franco, Chief of State of Spain, is now being spread in the United States, according to Washington reports. In this connection, Secretary of State Cordell Hull in the press interview today, declared that he knew nothing about it, it was further revealed.

His Majesty Is Pleased To Review Cadets, Sees Martial Exercises

ALL DEEPLY INSPIRED

General Otozo Yamada Speaks Of Overwhelming Honor Granted Institution

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to honor the Preparatory Military Academy with His visit Thursday, on the occasion of the completion of the school equipment after its removal in 1941 from Ichigaya to the present site of Asaka in Kitaadachi-gun, Saitama Prefecture.

Leaving the Imperial Palace at 9:30 a.m. by automobile, His Imperial Majesty arrived at the school at 10:20 a.m. There His Imperial Majesty was respectfully welcomed by Lieutenant-General Shiro Makino, Principal of the Academy, and all members of the faculty. His Imperial Majesty received in audience Their Highnesses the Princes of the Blood and other privileged persons.

Mounted on His favorite charger, Hatsuyuki at 10:50 a.m., His Imperial Majesty proceeded to the parade ground of the school and was pleased to review the cadets. After that His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to go through the facilities of the school connected with ethics, electric engineering, and others at the school auditorium for about 40 minutes.

After luncheon His Imperial Majesty at 1:05 p.m. again was pleased to proceed to the auditorium and to inspect martial swordsmanship, bayonet charge practise and testing of swords. Later, His Imperial Majesty was solicitous enough to see martial practises, hurdle races and others staged by the cadets under the guidance of the instructors at the eastern school campus.

His Imperial Majesty left the school at about 2:20 p.m. for the Imperial Palace.

First Visit Since 1937

This was the first Imperial visit to that school since its founding, in 1937.

All the military authorities who are connected with the school have been profoundly moved by the gracious Imperial solicitude of personal inspection of the education and training of the school.

At the special Imperial kindness, family members of war dead and those of deceased school teachers and students in the vicinity of the school were privileged to see these functions the same day.

The high honor that had been done the faculty and cadets of the Preparatory Military Academy by His Majesty the Emperor in paying a visit to that institution has inspired them with fresh determination to serve as so many shields of His Imperial Majesty. General Otozo Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education, said Thursday in regard to the memorable event:

"This morning we were filled with unspeakable joy and overwhelming glory to have the privilege of receiving His Majesty the Emperor in Asakagahara. There His Imperial Majesty graced with His visit the newly-built Preparatory Military Academy and was pleased to inspect in detail the facilities and classrooms of that institution. His Imperial Majesty's august solicitude for the training of young officers shown in honoring this school with His visit despite the pressure of wartime affairs of state has impressed both the faculty and cadets most profoundly.

"When the Military Academy was established in Ichigaya, the Emperor Meiji at the opening ceremony on June 10, 1878, granted a most gracious Imperial Rescript enjoining upon the cadets that the strength or weakness of an army depends on the quality of its officers. At the graduating exercises on July 3 the same year, He again honored the school with His visit. These and other marks of Imperial Solicitude bestowed upon the institution has formed a tradition of more than 60 years at Ichigaya, a tradition of su-

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NATION'S STUDENTS ANSWER THE CALL

Thousands of Eager Youths From Tokyo and Other Districts Enter Yokosuka

Responding to the nation's call, thousands of university and college students from Tokyo, Fukushima, Sendai and other places joined the Yokosuka Naval Barracks on Thursday.

On Thursday morning, just before the special train bound for Yokosuka left Tokyo, the station was packed with the crowd of students clad in their school uniforms and with the Rising Sun flag over their shoulders, being seen off by their parents and friends. A lively scene was witnessed with the singing of school songs, waving of flags and shouts of banzai.

Among the students hailing from Yodobashi-ku, Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and Mrs. Hoshino were visible seeing their son, Ryoji, 23, a student of the Tohoku Imperial University, off. When asked how he felt he simply said, "I feel exactly the same as the others. I will do my utmost in the discharge of my duties."

After a two-hour walk from Yokosuka Station the students finally arrived at the barracks. After roll call, they were made up into groups and guided to their respective quarters. They were amazed at seeing the size of the bath which was as large as a swimming pool. They found the kitchen, toilet, bathroom and washroom absolutely spick and span.

At 11:40 a.m. they sat down to their first meal in the barracks. A bowlful of boiled rice was served which some had difficulty in finishing up. After lunch, registration was carried out, each clearly indicating in which branch of the navy he wants to enter. By the end of January, necessary examinations having been completed, they will be commissioned to various units.

At 2 p.m., Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe delivered an address encouraging the students.

FINNS WILL FIGHT UNTIL VERY LAST

President Ryti Urges Continued Resistance

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 6.—Dr. Risto Ryti, President of Finland, speaking at Turku, on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the present country, declared the strong resolution of the Finnish nation to fight to the last, according to a Helsinki dispatch.

The President declared, "Although we have undergone many difficulties and dangers, we are now being advised by our enemies to make unconditional surrender. However, we have seen what it means to surrender unconditionally, and we do not want to follow in the wake of those who have followed this unglorious path. I do not believe there is anyone in Finland who believes he or she can follow the same shameful course.

"We are determined to continue our resistance. Small countries are the defenders of freedom and independence, and we shall prove it to the world. The downfall of the small countries will bring calamity to mankind.

"In a short while, the belligerent nations will have passed the same period of duration as the first Great War. In that war, the leading belligerent nations were exhausted, and the war came to an end. In the current war, however, all the nations involved are not so tired yet. Although some of the belligerent nations have been defeated and had their territories taken away, the leading belligerent nations are still very powerful through the acquisition of natural resources. We cannot therefore expect the current war to end quickly."

FOE GENERAL SAID KILLED

Chungking's 10th Army Chief Reported Lost at Changteh

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 8.—General Fang Hsien-chueh, Commander of Chungking's 10th Army, has most probably been killed in action during the recent Changteh operations carried out by the Japanese Forces, according to prisoners who were captured in Changteh.

Three divisions belonging to the Chungking 10th Army, which advanced northward from the ninth war zone as reinforcements, were routed south of Changteh by Japanese Forces, it was said.

It is recalled that three divisional commanders of the same army are already known to have been killed during the above operations.

Patton's 'Subordinate Slapping' Incident Results in Break-Up of U.S. Seventh Army

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 8.—The "subordinate slapping" incident which created quite a sensation a few days back seems to have been hushed up with the apology by Lieutenant-General George S. Patton Jr., Commander of the Seventh American Army in North Africa.

"Concerning the Patton incident, the United States Army Headquarters is maintaining strict secrecy. For instance, three officers were dispatched to the scene to investigate the problem, but this has not yet been officially announced," said Drew Pearson columnist of the New York Daily Mirror, in today's issue of that paper.

"From Washington, Major General Miller White and Brigadier-General Russell Reynolds rushed to North Africa, and were joined by Brigadier-General Everett Hughes. The party of three then flew to Sicily and questioned Patton. General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. forces in Europe demanded Patton's resignation and his return to America, but others in the case, fearing that the problem would become too big insisted upon imposing punishment.

"Since then the Seventh Army has experienced a complete break-up, and its troops are joining the Fifth Army under Lieutenant General Mark Wayne Clark." Drew Pearson declared.

Metropolis to Have New Science Museum Costing ¥1,000,000

The plan for the founding of a Metropolitan Science Museum to further stimulate the scientific interest of the public will shortly be realized with the reconstruction of the Matsuya Department Store building at Asakusa into a museum. Over ¥1,000,000 will be allotted in next year's budget for this purpose.

CAIRO CONFERENCE BARES FOE SCHEME

(Continued From Page 1)

East Asia had the choice of either bowing their heads in submission to Anglo-American power or to be subjected to persecution and sanction as rebels. This Anglo-American tyranny, not to be condoned by the morality of mankind, had been built up since the beginning of the modern age on the basis of their superior force of arms. It was the imperialism peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon race, which would seek their own prosperity at the sacrifice of all other nations, that was the primary cause of the world unrest and war.

"The two years of experience of the War of the Greater East Asia, however, brought the United States and Britain two sharp lessons. The one is that the tremendous fighting strength of Japan in the Pacific and East Asia is something that they must well reckon with. The other is that the states and peoples of Greater East Asia, once they have been set free from the Anglo-American yoke, have undertaken spontaneously, as water seeking its own level, to unite into a grand confederation of sovereign and independent nations.

"In the first place, the great masses of the United States have no essential interest in the war. Their existence is not involved in it at all. Thus the warmongers of the United States were compelled to resort to every conceivable means of provoking the people so as to mobilize them for war. First they alleged that the Japanese were innately a warlike people and her measures of self-defense so many acts of aggression. Secondly, they turned the American public into cheap supporters of war by making it appear that Japan was economically and militarily weak and war with her an easy business. Consequently, the untold hardships and miserable defeats their officers and men had encountered in the Pacific cannot but sooner or later exercise the severest shock upon the war psychology of the American people. There are bound to be confusion and unrest in consequence. Moreover, if they wish to strengthen their counter-offensive upon Japan, the absolute prerequisite is to secure continental bases through use of the Chungking regime. Thus Chungking has come to be appraised anew by the United States and Britain from the strategic point of view.

"The actual situation in Greater East Asia, however, has shown literally revolutionary developments, when set against the situation under Anglo-American rule, as seen in the independence of Burma and the Philippines and the conclusion of alliance pacts between Japan and Thailand and Japan and China. Especially the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held on November 5 and 6 in Tokyo and the Joint Declaration adopted at that convention, in spite of all the vilification and insinuation of the United States and Britain, demonstrated before the whole world how the nations of Greater East Asia respect one another's independence and how positive and earnest they are in their cooperation to defend Greater East Asia from their common enemies. Moreover, the fact that the construction of Greater East Asia is no mere empty promise for some future date after the war but an actual reality steadily being pushed forward amid the roar and smoke of gunfire gave infinite authority to that historic declaration.

Chungking Affected

"Even within the Chungking regime, evidence of its effects has become marked. The recent speeches of Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice President of the Executive Yuan, and Dr. Lin Yutang, noted commentator just returned from the United States, are indicative of the critical attitude that has developed among the more thinking within the Chungking camp toward the United States and Britain even amid the war with Japan, because of their dawning realization as a member of the Greater East Asia fraternity. The United States and Britain are finding it necessary to curry favor with Chungking at this moment because, in view of the new developments in Greater East Asia, the people under the rule of Chungking are tending to grow skeptical and critical in regard to their presence in the Anglo American camp and it is strategically necessary that the psychology of the Chungking people should be kept loyal to their side at any cost.

"As seen in the foregoing, the Cairo conference was a mere projection or a shadow cast by the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia that gave voice to the concepts of victory and construction in the face of the United States and Britain racked by the anguish of miserable reverses on the field. About all that the conference accomplished, as far as we can see, was to betray the Anglo-American war aim in its true colors. The United States and Britain there declared their intention to seize Japanese territory and to reduce her to a third-class nation. They thus tacitly admitted in unmistakable terms that their war aim was to trample underfoot again the nations of Greater East Asia by overthrowing Japan, and that they intend to go full tilt at Japan in order to destroy her armed strength because they keenly felt that it was Japan's armed strength which was interfering with the restoration of their rule and monopoly over East Asia. While they emphasized in such brave terms their intention to crush Japan, they had not a single word as to their intentions in regard to the various other nations of Greater East Asia, precisely because they assumed as a matter of course, that once they succeeded in destroying Japan's armed strength, they would place Greater East Asia once more under their tyranny and exploitation.

Difficulties Admitted

"All the same, the United States and Britain have been compelled to admit that such a war with Japan would be 'difficult and long.' The sacrifices involved and the burdens to be borne in this difficult and long war are to be shouldered by the people under the Chungking regime, part of the Chinese people who constitute a member of the Greater East Asia fraternity. The United States is so strong in her sense of racial discrimination as to take a full year for the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act which was enacted more than 60 years ago. Thus the aims of the Cairo conference are threefold. First, the represented nations are to join hands in the task of furthering the aggressive policy of the United States and Britain. Second, as the main undertaking for this purpose, Japan is to be overthrown. Third, this is to be attempted at the sacrifice mainly of Asiatic peoples.

"Having in this way heard the evil ambition of the United States and Britain to destroy Greater East Asia from their own lips, we are led keenly to feel the necessity for strengthening the joint defense of the Greater East Asiatic nations. At the same time, we are made to realize the urgency of shattering that ambition for the sake of world peace and the happiness of mankind and we cannot help feeling our will to fight the United States and Britain intensifying and pulsating within us."

UNITY OF EAST ASIA PRAISED BY UMEZU

Japanese Envoy to Hsinking Is Host to Axis Diplomats On War Anniversary Day

Domei

HSINKING, December 9.—General Yoshijiro Umezu, Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo and concurrently Commander of the Kwantung Army, was host at a dinner on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia last evening at his official residence.

The banquet was attended by Foreign Minister Li Shao-keng and other high officials of the Manchoukuo Government, Chinese Ambassador Chen Chi-chang, German Minister Wilhelm Wagner, and other members of the diplomatic corps.

In a speech during the course of the function, Ambassador Umezu paid tribute to the epochal results which have been achieved by the recent Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations. He declared that the Assembly, through the adoption of the historic Joint Declaration, clarified to the world the firm and immutable resolve of the nations which assembled at the parley, to liberate Greater East Asia from Anglo-American exploitation and aggression by means of victory in the present war.

Urges Coordination

Ambassador Umezu laid stress on the significance of the lofty goal of the Joint Declaration in which the leaders of Greater East Asia manifested their zeal and enthusiasm for common friendship among nations, mutual trust and respect for reciprocal economic cooperation and the abolition of racial discrimination as well as the interchange of culture. He emphasized the need of coordination for the full development of the natural resources of this region of the world.

"Continuing, Ambassador Umezu declared that the influence of the Joint Declaration on the one billion peoples of Greater East Asia is immeasurable. He added that unity among the various races in Greater East Asia has been further bolstered and the gigantic work of constructing a region of common prosperity has made broad strides forward.

Collaboration Strengthened

The Japanese Ambassador further stated the full unity and collaboration among Japan, Manchoukuo and China had been further strengthened by the consolidation of the total power of other races within East Asia through the participation of Thailand, the Philippines, and Burma, as well as the Provisional Government of Free India.

In conclusion, Ambassador Umezu expressed his indomitable conviction in the victory of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia and stressed that "the unsparing efforts of the one billion peoples of East Asia are certain to prevent the return of Anglo-American tyranny to Greater East Asia for all time."

P.I. Tagalog Class Set

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, December 8.—The Filipino Association is starting here a Tagalog class for Filipino children with F. R. Cabatit, Chairman of the Association, as its first tutor, it was revealed today. Stressing the importance of Tagalog, Mr. Cabatit in an interview said that it is the Filipino's duty to develop their mother tongue which has long been suppressed by Anglo-American influences.

Engagement Revealed Between Princess Kaya And Lieut. Tokudaiji

The engagement of Her Imperial Highness, Princess Michiko Kaya, first daughter of His Imperial Highness Prince Tsunenori Kaya, to Lieutenant Munesada Tokudaiji of the Imperial Army, who is second son of Prince Saneatsu Tokudaiji, on Imperial sanction was announced by the Imperial Household Department Thursday. The marriage ceremony is expected to be held on an auspicious day before the end of this year. Her Imperial Highness was born on July 29, 1923. Lieutenant Tokudaiji was born on July 28, 1921. Her Imperial Highness is a graduate of the Peeresses' School, while Lieutenant Tokudaiji is a graduate of the Military Academy.

FALL OF CHANGTEH SERIOUS, SAYS FOE

Declares Way Now Open To Changsha

Domei

LISBON, December 8.—Chungking has admitted that the fall of Changteh has been a serious blow to her both spiritually and materially, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Chungking today.

The dispatch outspokenly revealed the seriousness of the fall of the fortress of Changteh and the distress and pessimism prevailing among the officials in Chungking.

"The Chungking Military Council has already admitted the fall of Changteh and now Chungking official circles have acknowledged its catastrophic effects upon her military and economic stability," the dispatch declared.

"Not only has the surrender of Changteh opened the way into Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, but the 'rice basket' of China has fallen into Japanese hands. Furthermore, the four strategically important river supply routes have been completely closed to Chungking," the announcement lamented.

The Chungking Military Authorities made a further announcement admitting the enormity of their losses.

"The fighting for Changteh ended in only three days, but so thorough were the Japanese onslaughts which fairly beggar discription, that there were for instance only 300 survivors from the 57th Division."

The announcement concluded saying that the Changteh defenders fought till her store of ammunition was exhausted.

EMPEROR INSPECTS MILITARY ACADEMY

(Continued from Page 1)

preme purity of heart and loyalty unswerving in the face of death.

"This spirit has been shared by the Preparatory Military Academy which separated from the mother Academy to be established at Asaka, Saitama Prefecture. The Imperial visit to this school is the first honor of this kind to be accorded it since its establishment. The event will go down in the history of the school as one of the most glorious occasions. Its significance, I humbly submit, is comparable even to that first Imperial visit to the Military Academy in the Meiji Era.

"The emotion of those who are devoting themselves to the education of military students will of course be immense and the whole students whose educational facilities were graciously inspected by His Imperial Majesty and who had the honor of being personally reviewed by Him must have been moved greatly by this, thereby renewing their firm resolution to offer their lives to the State as shields of the August Sovereign. I, the humble subject of His Imperial Majesty, and others who are interested in military education are deeply conscious of our important responsibilities and are determined more than ever to devote ourselves to the education of students, thereby expecting to reward the immense Imperial benevolence and glory of today."

JAVA ISLAM COLLEGE SET; AIMS TO BOLSTER RELIGION

Army Authorities Intent on Allowing Inhabitants Full Religious Freedom

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 8.—Professor Djajadiningrat, Chief of the Religious Affairs Bureau of the Java Military Administration, today, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, revealed that the Administration is contemplating the establishment of an Islam College with the view of furthering the study of religion.

He declared that this is in line with the administration authorities' fundamental policy of allowing native inhabitants the fullest degree of freedom in their religion. "For respect of the Islam religion and granting fullest opportunity to propagate religion is one of the important policies being carried out by the Java Military Administration," he pointed out.

He added that Moslem scholars from all parts of Java are at present being given courses in order to enable them to widen the sphere of their religious movements.

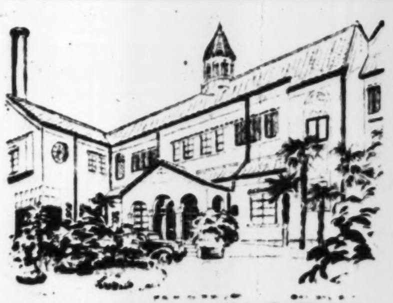
U.S. AIR FORCES BOMB WAR CAPTIVES' CAMP

Changteh Raid Kills Chungking Troops

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 8.—The United States air force in China yesterday afternoon in their attempt to raid Changteh, bombed a war prisoners camp within the walled town of Changteh, causing casualties among Chungking troops captured by the Japanese Forces.

It was said that the above camp had been established by the Japanese Army to accommodate Chungking troops who had been taken prisoner following the Japanese occupation of Changteh.



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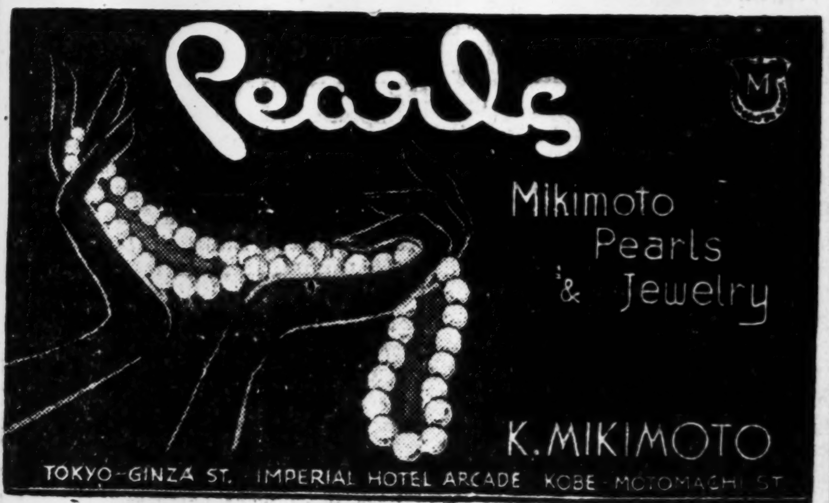

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KANTO INDIANS VOW TO SMITE ASIA'S FOE

Pass Resolution Thanking Japan at Meeting Held at Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan

About 50 Indian residents of Tokyo and Yokohama, commemorating the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia held a meeting at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan, at 5 p.m. Wednesday under the auspices of the Tokyo branch of the Indian Independence League.

The meeting was opened by a speech by Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, expressing his thanks to the Imperial Forces and urging the Indian people to rise in arms against the Anglo-Americans.

The Indian residents took this auspicious day to renew once again their firm pledge to cooperate fully with Japan in fighting Anglo-American domination to the bitter end. Wishing to place on record their deep appreciation for the help already given them by Japan in their fight for freedom, they unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the Imperial Japanese Forces, with the full cooperation of the nations of Greater East Asia, have, during the past two years of the sacred War of Greater East Asia, thoroughly and completely wiped out the Anglo-American domination and oppression from East Asia, ushering in an era of freedom and prosperity for the nations of East Asia; and

"Whereas, although the nations of East Asia have attained their freedom, India alone is still groaning under Anglo-American shackles, with the Anglo-American forces mercilessly bleeding the Indian nation to unprecedented levels of poverty and famine,

"We, the Indian residents of Japan, here assembled on this auspicious day of the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia do resolve

"1. That we renew and reaffirm our pledge to fight to drive Anglo-American domination from the soil of India to the bitter end, under the command of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, headed by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, in full cooperation with our powerful and invincible friend and ally, Nippon, and other friendly Powers of Europe and Greater East Asia;

"2. That we place on record our sincere and profound appreciation for the mighty support which the Government and people of Nippon have been offering to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind in its sacred mission of exterminating Anglo-American domination from India, and of restoring her long-lost freedom and prosperity to the Indian nation;

"3. That we offer our respectful homage to the heroic martyrs of the War of Greater East Asia who have unstintingly offered their lives for the cause of the freedom and liberty of the nations of Greater East Asia, thereby assuring the inevitable dawn of India's freedom in the no distant future."

SHONAN PROMOTES THRIFT

Postal Savings' Week Set to Fete War Anniversary

Domei

SHONAN, December 7.—As part of the celebrations in observance of the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, the Postal Department of the Malai Military Administration will hold a Postal Saving's Promotion Week commencing today.

The outstanding features of this week will be a Malai drama to be staged here and in other parts of Malai, a scenario writing competition and a conference in which matters on saving and promoting thrift among the people will be discussed.

Yano Reports Situation

The current war situation was reported by Rear-Admiral Hideo Yano, Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters at the regular meeting of the Privy Council held at the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. Wednesday attended by Dr. Yoshimichi Hara and Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, President and Vice-President of the Privy Council, respectively, and other members.

U.S. Launches Destroyer

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 8.—The United States destroyer O'Brien was launched today on the Pacific coast in place of the one with the same name which was sunk by the Japanese Naval Forces in the Solomon waters during October last year, it was announced by the U.S. Navy Department, according to Washington reports. It was further revealed that it is the fourth vessel to be named O'Brien.

Thailand Marks 11 Years Of Constitutional Regime

Celebrates Constitution Day Today—Great Progress Made in All Directions in Decade Under Leadership of Premier Phibun

By PHROT PHUTTHINAN
Tokyo Correspondent for The Nikorn, Bangkok Chronicle and Suphab Satri, Bangkok, Thailand

Today Thailand celebrates its 12th Constitution Day. Eleven years have gone by since the constitution, by which a government of the people for the people came into force, was inaugurated. That memorable day in the history of Thailand will remain a red-letter day, for it marked the beginning of a new and glorious phase for the rising nation. That day Thailand proclaimed to the world its resolute determination to do away with all evil influences that stood in the way of the country's advance and to march onward to progress and prosperity as a fully independent and sovereign nation of East Asia.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Constitution Day, which is the biggest festival in Thailand, was celebrated on a very grand scale all over the country for five days, from the 8th to 12th, with three days being public holidays. Many and varied ceremonies would be held, the whole country brightly lit up, all houses and buildings bedecked with flags, and everybody would be infected with the festive mood, a feature having been traveling exhibitions of the progress of development of resources and the march toward self-sufficiency. However, after the war broke out, in keeping with the wartime spirit, more stress is laid on the spiritual side of the celebrations, the ceremonial part and the hoisting of flags being continued. The celebrations are not limited to Thailand alone. Everywhere in foreign countries, wherever there may be Thais, the occasion is marked and in Japan where now there are a large number of Thais all of them proceed to the Embassy which declares a holiday and sign their names at the official residence of the Ambassador.

Aims, Ideals Justified

The 11 years of the constitutional government led by the People's Party, especially under the wise leadership of Premier Field-Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram since he assumed that office fully justify the aims and ideals for which the constitution was promulgated to take the place of the regime of absolute monarchy which had existed till then. These 11 years have been years of revolutionary changes and have led the country from backwardness to modernization, revolutionized the system of education, given industries a great impetus and placed them on a firm and solid footing, brought on a large measure of autarchy in supplies by the development of the vast natural resources with which the country is blessed and built up a strong and efficient fighting machine for the defense of the country.

Great as the forward steps that Thailand has taken under the constitutional government are, those in the economic and industrial fields deserve of particular mention. At the time the constitution was instituted, the economic structure of the country was far from satisfactory. The greedy Anglo-American imperialists had made considerable inroads into the economy of the country and were further preparing to firmly entrench themselves in a position from which they could ruthlessly exploit the Thais economically. Such being the situation the Government had no easy task before it could rid the country of the economic fetters of the Anglo-Americans and nationalize the economic structure. But it undauntedly set forth and step by step progressed and succeeded in placing the country economically on a healthy and safe foundation. When the War of Greater East Asia broke out and Thailand broke its final ties with the United States and Britain by declaring war on them, the last vestiges of foreign economic domination were thrown away.

Great Results Achieved

Ever since then the efforts of Premier Phibun and his worthy colleagues in the government to attain economic self-sufficiency for the country have been rewarded with greater results. The development of the enormous natural resources has been speeded up, with the government giving unstinted support and encouragement to the parties engaged in the work. Vigorous investigation work has brought to light many hidden and hitherto unsuspected treasures.

In a similar manner, the growth of existing industries and the building up of new ones has been relentlessly pushed. With the unearthing of new resources and the construction of facilities to convert them into finished products many goods for which, till recently, Thailand was entirely dependent on foreign supplies are now being turned out in the country, and for this, limitless help and cooperation is being extended by Japan, our great ally. In order that the industrialization of the country be carried out with the utmost speed, the government is laying especial stress on technical education.

Thus, the country is taking giant strides toward absolute self-sufficiency, having already attained the goal in many respects. At the rate at which Thailand is progressing in this direction, the day is not far ahead when the state of autarchy will be absolute.

In the political sphere, epoch-making success has been attained. Inside the country, the people have been united into one as never before and the entire nation stands solidly behind Premier Phibun in the policies he is following. Outside, Thailand's relations with Japan and other countries of Greater East Asia have been of a history-making nature. Thailand has rallied itself on the side of Japan and other nations of East Asia and is putting forth its full energies for the realization of the lofty ideals for which the present war is being fought and which were envisaged in the Joint Declaration of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

Fighting Forces Mobilized

Toward this end, Thailand's entire fighting forces have been mobilized and ever since the beginning of the war they have been fully cooperating with Japan, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the valiant Japanese forces.

As in other fields, the Thai Government has not failed to pay attention to the cultural field. With a view to enhancing culture, many cultural institutions have been established in the country and various cultural activities undertaken. And for the development of a Greater East Asiatic culture, the Thai Government has enthusiastically cooperated with Japan, one instance of this being the signing of a cultural pact between the two countries and the establishment of the Japan-Thai Cultural Institute in Bangkok.

Thus, the 11 years of the constitutional government in Thailand have changed the face of the country and brought it to occupy a leading place among the nations of East Asia. For bringing about these great and progressive changes, the entire due goes to one modest, unassuming man, namely Premier Phibun Songkhram who is also concurrently the Supreme Commander of all the Thai Armed Forces. Tirelessly throughout this decade he has worked, ably and sagaciously discharging his work and steadily bringing his country to its own and assuring it of a bright future in reborn Greater East Asia.

Soviet Envoy Attended Meet

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 8.—Soviet Ambassador to Ankara, Sergei Vinogradov, is said to have been present at the recent Cairo Conference, which was held among the United States, Britain and Turkey, according to a Cairo dispatch.

Statue of Late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto Unveiled at Tsuchiura Air Corps Campus

The ceremony for the unveiling of the statue of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto took place on Wednesday afternoon at the Tsuchiura Naval Air Corps grounds, the cradle of the intrepid and peerless eagles of the Imperial Navy.

The Reserve Students and Navy Preparatory Student Corps looked smart as they watched the veil fall away and beheld the countenance of the late Fleet-Admiral, brought to life under the skilful hand of 56 sculptors who had participated in the work. The statue stands approximately 12 feet high and is located on the right hand side of the central platform within the training grounds.

The chief priest of the Tomioka Kashima Shrine officiated at the ceremony. The unveiling was performed by the Fleet-Admiral's second son, Tadao. After the delivery of the dedication and congratulatory addresses, branches of the sacred tree were offered by the Fleet-Admiral's widow and others.

After the ceremony, a biwa recitation dedicated to "Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto" was given followed by a display of naval gymnastics by the students.

MALAI RENEWS WILL TO PROSECUTE WAR

Reaffirms Unshaken Confidence In Japan's Fighting Power And Leadership

Domei

SHONAN, December 8.—Today, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is a real red-letter day to all freedom loving people of East Asia. It is on this day that inhabitants of these regions look back on the historic event which occurred exactly two years ago when the Japanese nation embarked on its sacred and glorious crusade of emancipating the people of East Asia from the shackles of the British, American, and Dutch bondage, which for centuries in the past had retarded the Asiatic national advancement and progress.

Within the brief period of only three months after the declaration of war by Japan, the world at large and the Asiatics everywhere witnessed the astonishing feats performed by the Imperial Forces in all theaters of war. The gigantic fortifications and military outposts built by the enemy over a period of years, much vaunted in their eyes, were torn literally to shreds by Japan.

Unlike the Anglo-Americans, Japan waged this war with a concrete aim which is most convincing to every Asiatic. She sought to restore Asia to the Asiatics, thereby elevating the people of the South to their proper dignity and status. Japan also sought to maintain peace and order throughout East Asia, knitting the various nations together in a spirit of kinship and brotherhood, thus laying the foundation-stone for the future Sphere of Prosperity as envisaged by her.

Fully cognizant of this fact, Malaians for their part, from the sultans down to the humblest people in the villages and the "rayats" (or peasants), wholeheartedly cooperated with the Japanese Military Administration immediately after the conquest of Malai, for the attainment of this end.

They are still cooperating with Japan today and are determined as one man to crush completely the Anglo-American enemies, thus holding fast to their natural heritage and freedom which Japan has now fully restored to them.

Today, throughout the peninsula, Malaian farmers can be seen toiling cheerfully and willingly from dawn to dusk, clearing and reclaiming the wasteland. Vast tracts have now been cultivated with various food crops in line with the local administration's policy of making Malai fully self-sufficient. The farmers, ever since the advent of Japan to these shores, have redoubled their efforts for the attainment of food self-sufficiency and the huge areas under cultivation stand as permanent guarantee of Malai's sound food position.

On this day the Malaians also recall the solemn three-fold pledge of loyalty undertaken by their respective leaders in Shonan during the last "Hari Raya" celebrations observed here. The three-fold pledge was to help in the maintenance of peace and prosperity within the country, to redouble all efforts for the increased production of war materials and the early establishment of a fully self-sufficient Malai.

Even the religious leaders here have exhorted the people of this country to cooperate fully with the Government in the prosecution of the war. Chief Kathi of Shonan, for example, has urged the Malaians throughout the country to make all out efforts to bring about the early conclusion of the war with Japan emerging victorious, while the other Malaian leaders had made similar utterances whereby they reiterated their firm confidence in Japan's ultimate victory.

Malaians here have fully imbibed the Japanese spirit and it is this spirit that is prevalent in New Malai today. All branches of the defense organizations in this country have received unlimited support from the Malaian public. The manner in which the youth of this country have responded to the call of service for the defense of their motherland may be gauged from the large numbers that are seen in uniform today in various parts of the country.

Malaian youths and able-bodied men, representing other communities are seen happily working side by side with their Japanese brothers in various military workshops, factories, naval dockyards, airdromes, and other establishments, all helping in one form or another in the war effort.

During a visit paid recently to a naval trade school somewhere in Shonan this correspondent personally saw the enthusiasm of the Malaian trainees employed there. Ever since the advent of the Japanese Military Administration in Malai, enrollment after enrollment of able-bodied young men have been registered in the nautical training school, where on graduation, the youths of this country go out to sea in order to serve in the marine service of the Japanese Government.

Again, the flow of Malaian youths from all parts of the peninsula and the neighboring islands continued to pour in to the recruiting offices of the auxiliary servicemen's organizations recently set up. The solid confidence of the Malaians in the Japanese Imperial Army and Navy can also be judged from the ever-increasing flow of contributions representing the monetary donations made by all members of the Malaian community to the various defense funds organized.

The advancement and the phenomenal strides made by Manchoukuo within the past ten years through her sincere cooperation with Japan, the retrocession of the International Settlement of Shanghai to China, the rendition of the extra-territorial rights to the Nanking Government, and latterly the grant of independence to Burma and the Philippines—all these have further enhanced the Malaians' trust and confidence in the Japanese Empire as a whole.

Again, the proclamation of the formation of the Free Government of India headed by Subhas Chandra Bose, and the direct participation by the Indonesians in the administration of their country have also brought about a just cause for felicitation among the Malaians here, and this further cements the ties of sincerity and brotherhood that the Malaians feel toward Japan and the other sister nations of the Greater East Asia bloc.

These deeds have all, indeed, caused the Malaians to redouble their efforts in the prosecution of the war. The prospect that lies ahead for all Asiatics is indeed most bright and hopeful. The repeated defeats suffered by the British and Americans on the China front and their failure in their much-vaunted and publicized recapture of Burma, which today still cannot be undertaken for a number of reasons, all point to one thing—the enemy suffered such severe and crushing blows at the hands of the Japanese Forces that he cannot hope for any developments in the East Asiatic theaters of war as long as Japan continues fighting.

And so the Malaians look to the dawn of the third year of war, fully determined to collaborate in every manner possible with Japan. They are even prepared to shed their blood in the defense of this soil which has now been restored to them and which they will defend with their honor.

Mrs. Okamura Dies

Mrs. Sada Okamura, mother of General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in North China, passed away on December 6 at her residence at Yodobashi, Tokyo at the age of 87.

Reception Held in Paris

Domei

VICHY, December 8.—The Japanese Ambassador to Vichy, Takanobu Mitani, held a reception today at his official residence in Paris to commemorate the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Among those invited were Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, Commander-in-Chief of the German Occupied Territories in West Europe, Air Marshal Hugo Sperrle, Commander of the German Air Force in Southeast Europe and Otto Abetz, German Ambassador to Paris.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

December 8

Formations of the 6th Rumanian cavalry division under the command of Lt. General Teodorini, who has already been awarded the Knight's Cross to the Iron Cross, effectively supported by the German artillery and storm guns as well as by German, Rumanian and Croat air formations, destroyed the enemy landing point south of Kerch. The Soviet landing forces were completely annihilated in a three days battle in the course of which some 2,000 prisoners were taken. Light German naval forces had a considerable share in this success. Under the most difficult conditions they frustrated the supply line of the Soviet landing troops. All Soviet attempts to evacuate the landing point during the night preceding December 7th were frustrated and seven enemy craft were sunk in the course of this operation. Our naval forces, fighting in the Straits of Kerch during the 35 days of blockade destroyed a total of 8 Soviet gunboats, two motor-torpedo-boats, two tugboats, two lighters and 23 landing barges. A considerable number of vessels were furthermore severely damaged. All Soviet relief attacks, carried out from their remaining landing point northeast of Kerch, were also foiled yesterday.

The enemy offensive in the vast Dnieper bend considerably decreased. However, the Soviets launched heavy attacks with concentrated forces southwest of Kremenchug in order to enlarge their breach in this sector. A violent battle is still raging. Our own counter-thrust, despite stiff enemy resistance, led to the reconquering of the lost terrain.

Our counter-thrust in the area northeast of Zhitomir, and south of Korosten is making good headway against the furious resistance of the enemy. Numerous localities were taken by storm and the enemy forces annihilated.

Somewhat more lively fighting took place round the Pripet and the Beresina, west of Krichev and west of Nevel although all these actions were only of local character.

Altogether 115 enemy aircraft were shot down in aerial combats over the Eastern Front between December 4th and 7th. During the same period 10 German planes failed to return.

The fighting in the western sector of the southern Italian front again decreased yesterday and the battle was continued at two breaches only. The enemy, however, employed strong forces in order to launch an attack against our positions on the left wing, the eastern slopes of the Maiella mountains, which was however frustrated. German U-boats, in their fight against enemy convoys and during active operations in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, sank a total of 48,000 gross register tons of enemy shipping.

Explains Diplomatic Affairs

Foreign Vice Minister Shunichi Matsumoto explained the present diplomatic affairs at the regular Vice Ministers' meeting held at 9 a.m. Thursday, at the Prime Minister's official residence.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1943

Britannia's Voice

Those who would know what Britain is aiming at in this war, those who would understand the treachery and ominous undercurrents of betrayal which lie beneath the outer ramparts of the British policy should study the speech given recently before the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association by General Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. What Churchill himself could not well afford to say has been said for him with the minimum of camouflaging by this minor satellite from South Africa.

The speech itself was a piece of naive impudence, but its importance lies in the fact that it undoubtedly was sanctioned by the leaders of Britain's destiny as in complete keeping with the official views.

Almost incredible for its frankness is the statement made by Smuts that after the war in Europe (if Britain has anything to say about it) both France and Italy shall have disappeared. "France has gone and if ever she returns, it will be a hard and long upward pull for her to emerge again. . . . France has gone and will be gone in our day and for many a day," Smuts says, adding that "Italy has completely disappeared and may never be a great power again."

Britain has posed as the champion of the oppressed, the liberator of the French and Italian peoples, subtly implanting the impression that if they only cooperated with Britain in the current fight, everything would turn out well for them some day. Thus Britain has duped a few Frenchmen and a few Italians to fight on her side, to betray their own homelands—thus the De Gaullists, the Giraudists and the Badoglio puppets. But since the landing in Italy, even the Badoglio elements have been bitterly disappointed over the failure of Britain, with the full understanding and collaboration of the United States, to carry out its glowing promises. As for the so-called "Free French," they have been shunted aside, neglected and abused since they fulfilled their purpose in helping Britain gain a foothold in North Africa. Britain, through the recent Lebanon affair, made it clear that she is out to sweep the De Gaullists and the Giraudists out of whatever remnant possessions they may still have.

So Britain, according to Smuts, wants, and fully expects, to see France and Italy wiped out forever. What Smuts would like to see is a "Trinity of Powers" composed of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union enforcing "world peace" through the unstinted display and use of power. Smuts describes the views he voices as "explosive things for which I hope you will not hold me responsible hereafter." The ideas are indeed explosive, expressing as they do, as Smuts has indirectly hinted, the maniacal dreams of his superiors, and not his alone.

Here is an interesting, but vitally significant point: Although Smuts, speaking for Britainnia, has said that the Soviet Union will be " the new Colossus in Europe—a new Colossus bestride this continent," he has also made it plain that Britain will do everything in its power to whittle down the Soviet Union's power in Western Europe by having Britain "strengthen her European position by working closely together with those smaller democracies in Western Europe which are of our way of thinking." By saying, "Should we not work intimately together with these small democracies in Western Europe, which by themselves may be lost as they are lost today, and as they may be lost again?" Smuts has voiced in no uncertain terms the fear and deep-rooted suspicion which Britain entertains toward the Soviet Union, despite all the flattering phrases about the "Colossus" of Europe. Note that Smuts is talking about post-war Europe—what does he mean by the insinuation that the minor powers of Europe may be "lost again?" To whom? To the Soviet Union? Not if Britain can help it; Britain wants everything for herself, despite the pratings and prattling nonsense and the sickening hypocrisy of the Atlantic Charter and other related trivia.

The British idea of a post-war world undeniably consists in retaining everything she had before and, in addition, some new gains—at the expense of everyone else, including her "allies." Her greed is undoubtedly based on fear: fear for the crumbling of her Empire, fear that others will come to rule her or replace her in the scheme of world affairs. It is because of this fear that Smuts has stressed the fact that Britain must increase her power in Europe, extend her dominating hand over the smaller nations within her immediate reach. And it is this fear, too, that has made the British leaders, through Smuts, voice doubts over the feasibility of union between Britain and the United States. The British are afraid, and they have every reason to be afraid, that the United States is out to absorb the British Empire. Britain, combined with the United States, would become merely a small, not very important part of the union.

While boasting that Great Britain after this war will have "glory and honor and prestige such as perhaps no nation has ever enjoyed in history," Smuts in the very next breath says: "But from a material and economic point of view, she will be a poor country." But do the British intend to remain a poor country? Obviously not, since Smuts concludes: "These small democracies in Western Europe. . . .must feel that their place is with this member of the trinity. . . . Their way of life is with Great Britain, their outlook and their future is with Great Britain and the next world-wide British system. . . ."

It is clear from these statements what Britain, economically poor following this war, is planning to do. It is planning to sacrifice the smaller nations of Europe, to double-cross the United States and to stab the Soviet Union in the back.

Mere Numbers Mean Nothing

It has been admitted as a basic principle of democracy that the judgment, largely instinctive, of the masses is sound. According to "the law of large numbers," to borrow a pet term of statisticians, the errors of individuals cancel one another in a large community, and public opinion arrives at the golden mean. Mencius would depend for his guidance in government on the views held by a large number. "What most eyes see and what most hands point at," is right, he says.

I love to think likewise. I would give up neither the trust in simple human nature, nor the faith in the honesty of unlettered multitudes. But I cannot hold a brief for paid agents, however numerous, of any opinion. Socrates was condemned by several thousand so-called judges who were paid a few pennies. Organizations counting membership by thousands can, even at the present day, condemn and innocent man when they consider his ideas detrimental to their interests. Numerals must not take the place of justice. Wrong multiplied by ever so many digits does not yield right. Arithmetocracy is not democracy.—From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings."

Wind

Rain consoles us, cures our heart and makes our spirit calm. What indeed makes us sad is not rain, but wind. From somewhere it suddenly comes and to somewhere it suddenly goes away. We know neither its beginning nor its end. And when it passes silently before us, we feel our heart rent.

Wind is the voice of life passing by. He who does not know whence it comes and where it goes, should feel sad in hearing this voice. An old poet says, "In the spring or in the autumn in the cool evening or in the windy morning sadness is always with the wind." (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")

A Year Ago Today

December 10, 1942

Army Air Forces operating in the Burma area raided the port of Chittagong and caused serious damages to British planes, shipping and military establishments. Joint results of the raids on December 5 and today revealed 10 enemy planes shot down, seven ships sunk, 10 heavily damaged, five set on fire; eight direct hits on railway stations, wharves and warehouses; and one railway train burned.

* * *

Wireless stations in Negros Island of the Philippines, and in Vigan in Northern Luzon, have resumed their activities under the direction of the Communications Bureau. The two stations will handle telegrams not only within the Philippines but between the archipelago and Japan Proper, Manchoukuo and China. With the addition of these stations wireless stations in the Philippines so far opened for service total 13.

* * *

The Revenue Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States decided to shelve the bill for giving the President authority to suspend the Tariff Law and other laws concerning the entrance and outgoing of materials and people to and from the United States.

* * *

The fifth intensive campaign conducted throughout North China for the past two months for increased production power with the purpose of making North China the "arsenal" and "larder" of East Asia to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful end has been completed with great achievements.

* * *

Britain is now suffering considerably from the acute shortage of coal. Speaking in the House of Commons, Major Lloyd George, Minister of Fuels, admitted that the production of coal has been gradually decreasing, while the consumption is fast growing larger. He declared that the shortage of coal this year would amount to 14,000,000 tons.

Anglo-American Weaknesses

Soho Tokutomi and Kumataro Honda Engage in Revealing Discussion

(From the Mainichi)

Soho Tokutomi, noted journalist, and Kumataro Honda, former Japanese Ambassador to China, present an interesting discussion on Anglo-American conditions.

Tokutomi: Today, the problem boils down to one point, whether Japan as the leading power in Asia expels Anglo-America from East Asia, or whether Anglo-America expels us. There is only one path, either we win complete victory or we lose all, with absolutely no leeway for compromise. If there had been the slightest chance for an agreement, the problems would have been ironed out before resorting to arms.

The Anglo-Americans have many weaknessness. Having studied much of their literature, I can see generally just about where their strong and weak points lie. Yes, there are many shortcomings, from social as well as economic angles.

Honda: As you say, I too think that there are many weak spots, though the enemy boasts loudly, making one think that she is determined to fight a hundred years' war. I feel that in reality they have become very impatient since this spring. This is due in part to the fact that the American wartime economy is at least three years behind that of Japan, for it had been taken seriously only after the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

People Were Unprepared

Automobiles no longer can move about freely, meat is rationed, and other phases of wartime domestic restrictions and inconveniences have caught the people of the nation wholly unprepared. It is very doubtful whether the Americans will be able to endure it all. There are bound to appear in the none too distant future many social problems. With the Government flinging money about so freely, no matter how strong a controlling scheme they put into effect, inflation is a certainty.

And to Roosevelt all this merely presents an angle for next year's presidential election. In order to win popular support he must pull something out of his hat which will take them by surprise. Already he has broken the tradition established with the birth of the nation, that all presidents serve no more than two terms. On top of serving a third time, he is intriguing to remain in office yet another four years. In order to realize this ambition he just plans a brilliant war strategy, reckless but sparkling—one which will appeal to the grandstand. And he is willing to sacrifice any amount of men and materials in order to reach his end, in spite of the fact that he had been buying their good favor by claiming ridiculously low casualties in past campaigns.

While desiring on the one hand something brilliant to overwhelm and fool his people, he also wishes to end the war as quickly as possible. To Roosevelt, the war is merely a political toy.

Two Things in Mind

And America is fighting this war with two things in mind. The first is a chance to overcome and subjugate Japan, who has been a source of vexation to her. And the other is the realization of world domination, which she has been frankly claiming for herself the past seven or eight years in books and by word of mouth, while on the one hand, Britain is involved in a struggle for survival against Germany. It was only a little after the Manchurian Incident that Lloyd George, Baldwin, and General Smuts declared that world peace could be maintained only by America and Britain joining hands and working together. In this manner the American idea of leadership of the world began to come to the force, and Britain on her part, continued her flirtation with the American good graces. When Roosevelt came into office in 1932, he inaugurated his NRA or "New Deal" in order to revive the national prosperity, but despite the costliness of the experiment, there were still some 10,000,000 unemployed in that country.

Thus at that point, Roosevelt hit upon the plan to turn the attention of the people to foreign lands. And in order to do so, he needed a war. The greed for world control is especially strong among the intellectual class, so it goes without saying that the navy too possessed such sentiments. Seeing Britain in her desperate plight in the face of rising Germany, Roosevelt decided to stage his drama. With Ambassador Joseph Grew, cabling the home government that "In the West, Germany, and in the east, Japan, are aiming to control the world," Roosevelt reasoned that unless these two were not struck down and destroyed, the very existence of the United States would be threatened.

Is Grand Scramble

To the Americans, the present world is, to put it rather crudely, a grand scramble between three parties for the legacy left behind by the fast vanishing British Empire. One may say that the war is being fought in order to decide the boundaries of the sphere of interest of each nation. It is undeniable that the British Empire will soon be liquidated, and the Americans, including the much publicized Mr. Willkie, have not minced words in expressing their thoughts concerning it. So much so in fact that Winston Churchill felt himself obliged to explain that "I am not here to act as the liquidator of the British Empire." But this has not hindered the Americans from sending their troops to territories and spheres within the realm of the British interests. That is to say, they have been stationing their men in all the regions of the Empire which appear the most desirable. In this manner the United States is running after two rabbits at one time in this war, and their objectives are entirely political, as compared with the aims of Japan.

Tokutomi: Yes, as Mr. Honda says, the British and Americans are fighting this war with totally different objectives. To the British, it may be said that they have met with a looter in the midst of putting out a fire in their own home, and that criminal is the United States. The Americans, on their part, are scheming to grab a sizeable portion of the British possessions and are encroaching deep into their internal structure. And at the same time too, she is impatient to deal blows against Japan as quickly as possible.

Honda: For we are obstacles to her aims of domination over Asia, are we not?

Roosevelt a Speculator

Tokutomi: And Roosevelt is the world's biggest speculator.

Honda: He's the "Big Boss" of the gang.

Tokutomi: I think that he is the most irresponsible politician in all the pages of history. I have studied history for a number of years, but to my knowledge there is none other who can compare with him in that respect. Though the name is the same, the other Roosevelt at least knew enough to take responsibilities. He also was aware that without Germany's army and Britain's naval strength, Japan could not be driven out of China. But the younger Roosevelt merely says that if he does not succeed in the attempt, he has only to withdraw. If this is courage, it is the courage of the gambler. It is pitiful that the several millions of Americans are being forced to fight in order to satisfy the greed of one individual. My belief is that the United States will eventually crumble at the hands of the Labor party. The discontent of the 10,000,000 laborers will become increasingly great in the future, while with the growing acuteness of the food problem, the farmers will begin to break down too. And from the point of daily living, too, I do not think that the American people will be able to continue such hardships for five or seven years. For the living conditions of the Americans and Japanese are absolutely opposed. A Japanese will walk for miles and never feel the lack of an automobile, but an American, even a farmer, must have his own car. Being deprived of their hitherto accustomed luxuries is very trying to them.

SELF-REFLECTION

By Mario Ide

Is not wind known by the stir of
 a hair?
And flowers by the scent in the
 air?
What need have we to insist that
 we care
For others—that we're so kind to
 declare?

Is not spring known by the fall
 of a rain?
And autumn by the song of a
 wren?
What need have we to deny we
 are vain
When we do know we're too proud
 to be sane?

Fruits of Wisdom

In most things success depends on knowing how long it takes to succeed.—Montesquieu.

* * *

The worship most acceptable to God, comes from a thankful and cheerful heart.—Plutarch.

* * *

No man was ever so much deceived by another as by himself—Greville.

* * *

Act well at the moment, and you have performed a good action for all eternity.—Lavater.

* * *

Whatever may happen to thee, it was prepared for thee from all eternity; and the implication of causes was, from eternity, spinning the thread of thy being, and of that which is incident to it.—Marcus Antoninus.

* * *

Think not those faithful who praise all thy words and actions, but those who kindly reprove thy faults. —Socrates.

JAPAN AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

Empire Fully Prepared to Meet Emergencies

By KATSUJI INAHARA
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Part II

(Continued From Tuesday)

Feverish preparations were made to reinforce the land defense of Malaya, culminating in the formation of the short-lived Brooke-Popham line. At the same time, the defense preparedness of Burma was hurriedly reinvigorated. The Dutch command at Batavia, too, adopted a similar course; whereas the United States poured reinforcements into the Philippines to make it the foremost invasion bulwark. Close on the heels of these military movements, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill drafted a new plan to replenish the resistance capacity of Chungking, and accelerated the dispatch of war materials over the Burma road. It is, therefore, no wonder that Burma was compelled to exempt American Lend-Lease goods to Chungking from the operation of the minimum transit tax and forego tonnage duties and imposts.

Agreement Reached

On July 12, 1941, a complete agreement of views was reached between Tokyo and Vichy concerning the joint defenes of French Indo-China. The agreement was concluded in fulfilment of the terms of the protocol signed between the two parties to defend the security of the colony and East Asia. In compliance with its stipulations, Japanese Forces took up positions in southern French Indo-China. The Anglo-American nations construed the Franco-Japanese arrangement as a "danger to the safety" of their neighboring possessions, even though Japan categorically stated that it had no intention of seeing an aggravation of hostilities in East Asia. By way of retaliating the Franco-Japanese accord, London, Washington and their partners froze the assets of Japan on July 26, 1941, thereby initiating a state of undeclared war against this country.

In the middle of October, 1941, the Konoye Cabinet resigned, and the succeeding Tojo Ministry opened fresh negotiations with the United States to retrieve the situation in East Asia in peace. Finally on December 8, 1941, the Pacific war broke out, and Japan within a short space of time acquired supremacy in Greater East Asia.

The splitting up of the Anglo-American war prosecution into the southern Pacific and southeastern Asia offensive zones has been actuated by strategic consideration. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have chosen each of the zones as the "route to Tokyo." This means that the southern Pacific and southeastern Asia are their two "military roads," and that in case one bogs down they will use the other to continue their "march on Tokyo." It is likely that for the present they are contemplating to use the two roads in a coordinated manner to converge on Japanese positions from both directions. The southern Pacific command is already engaged in offensive combats in the Solomon and Dutch New Guinea areas. It remains to be seen how the southeastern Asia command is going to fit in its future operations with the progress of war on the other road.

Hope to Create Confusion

The southern Pacific command aims at the recapture of the reborn Philippines; whereas the southeastern Asia command proposes to push into Burma and then, in conjunction with Chungking forces, desires to sweep into Thailand from the north, concurrently making a thrust toward Malai by sending a large Anglo-American-Australian army through southern Burma. In this way, the Mountbatten command expects to create confusion in the strategies of Japan and facilitate its inroads into Java and Sumatra so that it could make a junction with the forces of the southern Pacific command somewhere in that region via Borneo and Celebes. On paper, the entire bi-dimensional invasion program looks feasible; but to put it into real practice, there is no doubt that the southern Pacific and southeastern Asia commands would meet with appropriate counter-attacks from Japan, which nation, being well aware of their invasion tactics, is awaiting to demonstrate its defense mettle. Without entering into hypothetical analysis, it must be said that the organization of the southeastern Asia command discloses the Anglo-American positive decision to venture a full-throttle offensive on the Burma front. That is why it is worthwhile to appraise the prevailing conditions in Burma, India and Chungking purely from a military point of view.

The newly independent Burma is now at war with Britain and the United States. As a partner of Japan, it has determined itself to resist an Anglo-American invasion onslaught with all the means at its command.

Burma has now organized an army of its own which is cooperating with Japanese Forces to man its western defense as energetically as possible. The entire central Burma and the Arakan region have been duly fortified. The defense preparation in the Chindwin area has been expanded in anticipation of an Anglo-American push from Assam. At the same time, the China frontier of Burma is being securely guarded to prevent the incursions of Chungking guerilla units.

Impending Offensive

The Anglo-American newspaper comments and official statements speak plainly of an impending offensive in southeastern Asia. It seems therefore, that Britain would risk landing invasion forces on the Akyab region, simultaneously launching a land attack on the Arakan frontier, while the American forces stationed in Assam will undertake to conduct widespread air raids on northern Burma, thus giving a protective cover to Chungking forces to carry through an assault on northern Burma, penetrating the Japanese defense position in western Yunnan. The aim of such concerted offensive would be to recapture Rangoon and reopen the Burma road by reoccupying the whole of northern and central parts of the country. What must be noted is that Japan is absolutely prepared against an Anglo-American-Chungking offensive in Burma, and that the Burmese people, identifying themselves with the aspirations of the new independent administration of their country, are grimly resolved to do their best to protect their regained sovereignty.

To Japan, the formation of a southeastern Asia war zone under the command of Admiral Mountbatten has not come as a surprise. When the Anglo-American forces retreated to their second line of defense, centering around Papua Australia and India, it was generally foreseen that the southern Pacific and Burma would become the principal theaters of heavy engagements in the not distant future. Accordingly, Japan laid its plans in respect of Burma and the southern Pacific. In southeastern Asia, except for the the desultory bombing of Burma which has been kept up, it was only recently that a start was made to stage small-scale hit-and-run air raids on scattered areas of the East Indies. Not long after came the Quebec Conference and the appointment of Admiral Mountbatten as the supreme commander of the southeastern Asia war front. Japan has not over looked any angle of the envisaged Mountbatten line. Just as at the outset of the war it knew how to demolish the ABCD military arch, at the present moment, too, it knows how and where to match its strength with the southeastern Asia offensive ring. Its valuable asset is that it is ever-ready to cope with difficult situations and rise unhesitatingly to the emergency.

(End)

Awakening of New Burma

Reconstruction Work and Epidemic Prevention Progress at Rapid Pace

By TAMIHACHI SHIMPO
(From the Jitsugyo no Nippon)

For almost a century, Burma had undergone untold suffering under British despotism. She had waged numerous battles—bloody and miserable—in an effort to obtain her cherished freedom. The day of liberation finally arrived. Today, Burma proudly faces the world as a free, independent nation.

The leaders and the intellectuals of Burma were front-line spectators of the brilliant war results achieved by their liberators. The tasks to be done were indeed numerous. Men had to be trained to become strong soldiers like those of Japan. The people had to be encouraged to work as diligently as the Japanese. They had to be taught to take pride in the history of their own country. And, too, they had to be imbued with a thorough knowledge of modern science.

Reconstruction Begun

When these leaders, who since the entry of the Imperial Forces into Burma were working with added zeal at the task of reconstructing their country, heard Prime Minister Tojo's statement in the Japanese Diet, they were astounded. Their joy had no bounds. It is perhaps impossible for anyone who was not present in Burma to see the actual effect of this statement to imagine their feelings. One of the leaders remarked:

"After snatching Burma away from her peace-loving people and squeezing everything she could out of them, Britain left the Burmese to exist in an illiterate and indolent condition. But through the great sacrifice and effort made by Japan, this country, within a short period of one year or so, has once more become the Burma for the Burmese. It is indeed difficult to express in adequate terms our gratitude to Japan."

The world will realize presently the true significance of the term "Japan's Sacred War." India, too, will no doubt know in time how the British, through false propaganda, have presented a highly distorted picture of Japan in her true aspect.

Just recently, a certain Burmese leader stated at a discussion meeting: "British propaganda has branded the Burmese people as being lazy. But this can be disproved by going anywhere out into the country and watching the Burmese farmers and the womenfolk at work."

It was the policy of Britain's colonial government to use intelligent English-speaking Burmese as minor officials and as clerks in commercial houses, with comparatively high salary. The young men and women, therefore, vied with each other in order to learn English and gain good positions. But, since there was naturally a limit to available work, there were a great many college graduates who, without jobs, were forced into idleness. As a consequence, the wives of these men and the womenfolk of their families were compelled to work to support them.

New Change

But after the entry of the Japanese Forces into that country, the attitude of these men underwent a change. The Japanese soldiers were hard workers. They built houses, fixed roads, set up telephone communication, installed electric lights, prepared their own food and did their own laundry. Japanese officers, without a bit of the haughtiness so characteristic of an Englishman, willingly got out to help their men push a car stuck in the mud. While cooperating with such efficient Japanese Forces, the Burmese unknowingly discovered that there was joy in work. They had realized that each drop of sweat from their brows would go to strengthen the foundation of a new Burma.

They have certainly learned to work! Today, as compared to just one year ago when I first arrived in Burma, the attitude of the Burmese people toward their daily life has changed so drastically that it leaves me amazed. Recently, at a graduation ceremony of the Japanese Language School in Rangoon, an Indian boy spoke the following words in fluent Japanese, reflecting the attitude of all Burmese:

"We have learned how honorable it is to work for the Japanese soldiers. They are not only strong in battle but they can do well any kind of work. They can build roads and houses, repair automobiles, and they can even sew their own clothes. Just the other day when something happened to the pipeline and the neighbors could get no water, the soldiers dug a well. They drew water from it by letting down a bucket attached to the end of a rope. Taking their resourcefulness and diligence as our model, we, too, must strive to work much harder from now on."

About the time the Japanese Forces landed and established themselves at Rangoon, it was a common sight to see the Burmese given compulsory shots for cholera and dysentery at medical stations set up at various cross-roads. Today, at the fighting front the natives of the border tribes from the Chin-Kakhyen area are coming out in vast numbers to ask for shots against bubonic plague. These same people were among those who at first were reluctant, but after seeing the marvelous preventive effect it had on one of their tribesmen, their fear of it has vanished.

Epidemic Prevention

During the plague season in Rangoon, one can see the cheerful sight of children, on their way to headquarters to deposit their catch of rats, raising their hands in salute to each soldier they meet. When there was an epidemic of plague or cholera in Burma up to two years ago, while she was yet under British domination, the English merely warned their own countrymen against entering the affected area and took no further steps. In contrast, the Japanese Army has prepared a budget running into hundreds of thousand of yen for the prevention of cholera alone. In this manner, the Burmese are being cared for both spiritually and physically by Japan. The people are being encouraged in every way; their lot is being steadily elevated.

There are numerous other things besides those that I have already listed which have changed in Burma after the entry of the Japanese Forces. Burmese soldiers after much strenuous training have become excellent fightingmen. It is truly a pleasant feeling to see these high-spirited men marching back to their barracks in the evening under a pounding rain, singing a military song at the top of their voices. Their manner of salute is amazingly snappy and business-like.

The activity in the city has been resumed. The warm moonlit nights are vibrant with the music of life; the deep boom of a drum resounds throughout the city. Today, go where one will in Burma, there is an unmistakable manifestation of hope for the prosperous days ahead in everything that one sees and hears.

For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

No. 16,060 TOKYO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Lin Yutang Raps Anglo-Americans For Disunity and Base War Aims

Pundit in Articles Contributed to Chungking Journal States Anti-Axis Camp Still Run by Nations Which Believe in Power, Not Equality

Domei

CANTON, December 9.—Lin Yutang, the Chinese philosopher-Pundit, now in Chungking, points out in an article appearing in the Chungking magazine, Kaichin, the dissension existing in the Anglo-American camp which has its origin in the calculating, self-centered base interests of each nation. Formerly a pet of the American reading public, Lin Yu-tang now strips mercilessly apart the veil obscuring American-British war motives as he sounds the following note of warning to the Chungking populace.

'The only countries holding any sound philosophy toward Asia at the moment are Japan and Germany. As for the rest of the leaders of democratic nations, their conceptions toward Asia have not progressed a bit further from the mystic confines of Arabian night tales. This is something exceedingly puzzling to us.

"Churchill has said that Britain's war motives were 'to hold what we already possess.' If the current war embraced the struggle between Germany and Britain only, then we would be able to agree with that statement. However, when the scope of the present war includes China, America and the Soviet Union, such words can only serve to increase the misgivings of the allied nations.

"In connection with the destorted war motives of the anti-Axis camp and the utter lack of any coordinated political policy toward Asia, the American magazine, Atlantic Monthly, very clearly and concisely proffers the following explanation, 'Suspicion toward China arises from the lack of knowledge of conditions in the Far East. For this reason, fearful that China and the Soviet Union will be drawn together in close ties of brotherhood, Japan will not be completely crushed but will be allowed to exist in order to curb the ambitions of the other nations.'

"Even today we are still victims of the strong Powers. It is this ambition for world domination that obstructs joint war operations and the creation of a better world order. China has fought and resisted Japan for six long years, but there are some points that we find hard to understand.

"1. The Chinese front has been forgotten.

2. The amount of materials produced under the lend-lease act merely compromises 12 per cent of America's total production and out of this China gets only about 2 per cent.

3. Wracked by the tremendous skyrocketing of commodity prices and practically isolated, Chungking, it appears, is being made to wait until the European front has been disposed of before she can receive aid. By that time, Japan will have succeeded in solidifying Greater East Asia and in strengthening her human and material resources.

"There are further points which are still a source of misgiving to us:

"1. Rejection of China's all-out offensive plans against Japan.

"2. No offensives, which include China, have been drawn up since the Pearl Harbor incident.

"3. The Burma offensives have not yet seen realization.

"Of course, it would be a sorry mistake to attack Japan without due preparation, but one of the reasons, delaying all-out counter-offensives on Japan is the apathy of the Anglo-Americans who be little the importance of Asia. America and Britain have put their own interest before that of the other nations. One of the most glaring of Anglo-American disunity is the fundamental conflict of their concepts and aims in the Asiatic and Pacific policies, resulting, it seems, from the confusion and disunity in the basic Asiatic policy.

"To put the matter in a nutshell, a small number of the more powerful nations in the anti-Axis camp are trying to dictate to the rest as had been the case under the League of Nations. America and Britain are anxious to grasp the leader's role in the war in order that they may be masters of the post-war world. If the situation is such today, that a nation, joining the anti-Axis war operations on an equal footing is not given equality, the idle prattlings of justice and equality after the war have no practical substance."

Press Comments

Friday, December 10

MAINICHI—U.S. Personnel Losses

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Anglo-U.S. Balkans' Policy

U.S. Personnel Losses

MAINICHI—We often note with amusement the various devices employed by the United States authorities to deceive the public in regard to their war losses. We have been reading their announcements with a feeling of ridicule because we are perfectly aware of their fraudulent nature.

On December 8 the Imperial Headquarters gave out the data on the human losses we inflicted upon the United States and Britain. In the two years between December 8, 1941 and December 7 this year, the American losses inflicted by Japan alone totaled 276,805. Even if the number of prisoners held by us and omitted from the American announcements is deducted from the total, it is still as large as 253,962. What sort of figure do you think there will emerge if to this total are added the losses suffered in Europe and Africa? If the American public will peruse these figures, it will no longer need to be deceived by its own Government or be in any doubt as to the severe wounds it has received.

Have the American people never entertained any suspicions as to the motive of their Government in making such a carefully-guarded secret of their losses in warships while so frequently publishing the figures for losses in human lives, which, by the way, show not much change from one announcement to another? In the case of Pearl Harbor, the American authorities were able to conceal the facts for a full year because it never became a personal issue for the United States public.

When it comes to human losses, however, the case is different. The men killed or maimed being of the flesh and blood of the American people themselves, the authorities cannot impose any "hush-hush" on the matter.

In the first place, the American people had been dragged into the war by shallow slogans, without any real reason or aim being shown them as to why they must fight. The Roosevelt Administration has driven the people to the front and to munition plants by implanting the belief in their minds of an easy victory.

Should by any chance the real extent of the damage suffered and the harrowing difficulties they must endure hereafter in this war be brought home to the American people, the burst of public indignation would be such as to shatter the Roosevelt regime. Thus, the Government is under the necessity of constantly fooling the American public.

But the time does not seem so far off when such devices to deceive the public will be exposed in all their crudity. Even the gullible Americans cannot remain simpletons forever. Thus, the Roosevelt Administration is no doubt racking its brains to find the means of winning the war by such a time or at least to obtain results in the theater of war such as would enable it to prevent the explosion of public indignation. Neither Japan nor Germany is as easy an antagonist as the American people had been led by their warmongers to believe.

Anglo-U.S. Balkans' Policy

YOMIURI-HOCHI — The patent fact within the anti-Axis camp since the Moscow conference is the sharp change that has taken place in the Balkans' policy of the United States and Britain. They had been supporting the army of General Draja Mikhailovitch, War Minister in the Yugoslavian refugee regime, supplying it with arms and provisions. Following the Moscow conference, however, this army was disbanded by the refugee regime. Then, with the end of the Teheran conference, the Communist faction which had been opposing the Mikhailovitch faction declared the establishment of a Communist regime with its leader Ivan Livar as Chairman of the People's Commissars and Chitow as Defense Commissar.

The Jugoslavian refugee regime had been compelled by the United States and Britain to disband the Mikhailovitch army. The United States and Britain in compelling the refugee regime to do so acted in accordance with the decision of the Moscow conference. At this conference, they had been compelled, in their turn, to make all-out concessions in regard to the Balkans in which the Soviet Union is most deeply interested. This was the price the United States and Britain paid for Soviet cooperation in the war. Since the advance of Germany, the only quarter in the Balkans in which Anglo-American influence still seemed to remain was Jugoslavia but now they have been forced by circumstances to abandon Jugoslavia.

It would be a gross mistake, however, to regard the Anglo-American designs upon Jugoslavia as having been completely renounced simply on account of this outward change

(Continued on Page 2)

FOREIGN POLICY OF TURKEY SAME

Menemencioglu Avers Cairo Meeting Does Not Affect Neutrality

Domei

LISBON, December 9.—Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu declared that the Turkish Foreign policy is unchanged at the press conference held at Ankara, according to reports received here.

Asked if the Cairo Conference had brought Turkey closer to war, the Foreign Minister reiterated that Turkey's foreign policy remained unchanged. He stated that at the Cairo Conference, all aspects of politics and all aspects of war were reviewed.

He also revealed that A. V. Vishinsky, Soviet Deputy Commissar for Foreign Affairs, was to have represented the Soviet Union at the Cairo Conference but had arrived in Cairo only today.

Turkish Party Meeting

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 9.—Turkish political circles have shown unusual tension since the return of President Ismet Inonu from Cairo. The Turkish Government held its Cabinet meeting on December 7, although the regular session was scheduled to be held on December 8, and heard the reports on the recent Cairo Conference.

The members of the Republican Popular Party will also hold their secret meeting on December 11 to hear the report of Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu and are expected to approve the step taken by the Turkish delegates at the Cairo Conference.

Bulgarian Cabinet Meets

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 9.—After holding an important conference with Turkish Minister to Sofia, Sevki Berker, today, Bulgarian Premier Dobry Baschilov immediately called an urgent session of the Cabinet, according to Sofia reports.

Enemy Dragging Turkey

Domei

LISBON, December 8.—Taking full advantage of the Teheran Conference the Anglo-Americans appear to be concentrating all their propaganda efforts toward commencing a "nerve-war" on Turkey and by hook or crook are trying to drag her into the anti-Axis camps. With Turkey as a springboard, they plan to launch a political as well as a military offensive on the Balkan peninsula. A Reuter dispatch from Ankara prior to the Cairo Conference stated:

"At this meeting," the report said, "it is believed that the delivery of war materials from Britain and America, military and economic aid from Britain and America to Turkey in case of her entry in the war, and the future position of the Turkish Government in Southeastern Europe will be the principle problems discussed. It is also believed that the attitude of Turkey will be determined by the attitude of the Anglo-Americans toward the above problems."

Following the official announcement concerning the Conference, an Associated Press dispatch from Cairo declared:

"There has not yet been an official statement concerning the policy of the Turkish Government as the result of the Cairo Conference. However, as Turkey has mutual interests in the Balkans and in the Arab countries, there is no reason to doubt that Turkey has turned toward the anti-Axis camp. It does not appear that Turkey will immediately make a full entry in the war; however, it seems that they have agreed to the usage of Turkey as an air base or the free access through the Dardanelles Strait."

May Attack Balkans

Again, a Reuter dispatch from Washington declared:

"As a result of today's conference, it may appear that Turkey indirectly at least agreed to cooperate militarily with the anti-Axis. At any rate, it is strongly believed in Washington that as soon as the anti-Axis preparations are ready, an all-out attack will be made on the Balkan Peninsula.

Offhand, it may appear that the British military operations in the Aegean Sea are insignificant, but its significance becomes clear when we take into consideration that these operations are based on the anti-

(Continued on Page 2)

California Suffers As Huge Fires Rage

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—A damage amounting to millions of dollars was caused by fires which swept through northwest and central California today, according to a San Francisco dispatch. Owing to high winds, the fires raged unchecked in many areas, including the exclusive residential sector northeast of Oakland. Thousands of auxiliary firemen were called to engage in fire-fighting operations in an area extending for well over 150 miles along the coasts north and south of San Francisco, the dispatch revealed. Reports on casualties are not yet available.

DEWEY MAY RUN FOR PRESIDENT

Governor of New York Is Likely Candidate For Republican Party

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—The nomination of Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York, as the Republican candidate for presidency next year assumes increasing possibilities, according to the statement made by Alfred Landon, presidential candidate in 1936, says New York dispatches.

Leaders of the Republican Party, including Wendell Willkie, Alfred Landon, Herbert Hoover, Thomas Dewey and others, are in the midst of frequent conferences in New York City. According to the opinion vouched by those informed on America's political world, the Republican leaders have met to unify their political front in view of the jumbled mass of presidential candidates popping up within their camp.

Landon after seeing Willkie yesterday conferred with Dewey and later made the following assertion. "The possibilities have increased for the nomination of Dewey as Republican candidate for the presidential election next year." Dewey had already unofficially refused to stand as a candidate, but since the recent district elections showed a large victory for the Republican Party, he assumed a very indefinite attitude. Neither has Dewey made any tangible expression of his intentions in connection with Landon's statement.

On the other hand, there seems to be considerable opposition in the Republican camp against Willkie, who was one of the first to throw his hat in the ring for presidential nomination, and if it turns out that Dewey will formally stand as candidate, observers opine that Willkie will cancel his declaration for candidature.

Republican Leaders Meet

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 8.—Wendell Willkie Republican leader, Alfred M. Landon, Presidential candidate in 1936; Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States; Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York State and other leaders of the Republican Party are now conferring in New York City, according to the New York Sun. Willkie and Landon have exchanged frank political opinions, it is also reported.

British Airmen Arrested

Domei

LISBON, December 9.—A British bomber plane with a crew of 10 including one captain, three officers and six others made a forced landing yesterday in southern Lisbon. Before the Portuguese police reached the spot, the British airmen dumped the plane in the sea, but they were all arrested on the spot.

It is further reported that the plane after having bombed France winged its way toward North Africa, and due to fuel shortage was forced to land in Portugal.

U.S., Spain Sign Plane Pact

Domei

LISBON, December 9.—The American Export Airline Company concluded an agreement with the Spanish Government, obtaining the privilege of the Company's 16-passenger plane landing at Cadiz, Spain, once in two weeks, according to Madrid reports.

SUBMARINE CREWS of the Imperial Navy, who are engaged in the vital task of disrupting the enemy's sea communications, lead a grim, strenuous, risky life in their shells of steel. Seen above are three of these hardy fighting men, at an undisclosed base in the South Pacific, preparing a cool drink of iced water to quench the thirst of their comrades. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Post-War Plans of Anti-Axis Nations Imperialistic, Avers U.S. Writer

Big Stir Caused in America by William Hard's Article in Reader's Digest That Schemes Will Carry Seeds for Another War in Future

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—"The Anglo-American and Soviet post-war plans are imperialistic," says an article in the December issue of the Reader's Digest and it is causing considerable stir among the people, a dispatch from Washington declared yesterday.

William Hard, noted American commentator, wrote the article entitled, "America's Imperialism," which exposed the crafty designs of the anti-Axis camp.

"The anti-Axis post-war plans are imperialistic and carry seeds for another war in the future," Hard declared. "These plans are nothing more than a mere 'dream of perpetual peace' and the childish notions for the establishment of a so-called international police force. Furthermore, an international police force is not internationally important.

"For example, this police force may be able to stop a small-scale war such as one between Bolivia and Paraguay, but it would be useless against wars of grander scale. It is unimaginable that the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union with their own land, sea, and air forces will surrender or yield to such an organization."

Rayburn Hits Rumors

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, today caused quite a sensation when he warned against the dangers caused by post-war fantasies of "certain people," according to a Washington report.

Rayburn, who rarely makes an address, declared that almost every week some one believes he is called upon to draft plans on what the United States should do with Britain and the Soviet Union after the war. He declared such nonsensical talk only causes disunity among the anti-Axis nations.

BITTER BATTLE SEEN BY SMUTS

Sees Roosevelt in Cairo Following Visit to London

Domei

LISBON, December 8.—Stopping at Cairo on his way home to South Africa, General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, conferred with President Franklin Roosevelt, and spoke of the difficulty the anti-Axis forces would meet in the future in the execution of the present war to Cairo newspapermen, according to reports from that city.

"The road before us is still far, and there lie many difficult tasks before us," he said. "For gaining victory, we must fight bitter battles. Recently, we have seen an important conference that would never lose its importance even several hundred years after. The year 1944 will probably be one of the most decisive years in the history of the world."

Smuts' Address Blasted

Domei

LISBON, December 6.—The speech delivered in London recently by General Jan C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, recently at London was criticized severely both in Britain and other anti-Axis countries. Daniel Malan, leader of the Opposition in the Union of South Africa, today blasted Smuts' address as following, according to Cape Town reports:

"General Smuts has said much about the future of Europe, but what he said actually means that even though Britain might win the present war, materially she will lose. It is clear that the sooner the war ends, the more advantageous will it be for Britain, but this peace will be of no value unless Germany is thoroughly beaten. However, the Reich is the only defense against the bolshevization of Europe, which Britain fears.

"For the Union of South Africa, it is desirable to organize an independent republic. Smuts is still insisting upon the maintenance of the British Empire. But if the Union of South Africa remains a member of the British Empire, it will have to share Britain's fate."

WAKASUGI DIES AT TOKYO HOME

Minister Assisted Nomura During Japan-U.S. Talks

Minister Kaname Wakasugi, who assisted Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura at Washington in the final Japan-America negotiations, died at his Meguro residence on Thursday at 11:30 p.m.

The late Mr. Wakasugi was born in Kumamoto city in 1883. Upon graduation from the Toa Dobunshoin he entered the service of the Foreign Office in 1906.

After occupying various posts in foreign countries, he was made Consul-General at Shanghai, San Francisco and New York. He attended the meetings of the League of Nations several times, and also the London Naval Conference.

He was also appointed the Japanese Commissioner-General to the New York World's Fair in 1939-40. Subsequently, he was stationed in Washington as Minister to assist Ambassador Nomura. In that capacity, he made notable efforts during those difficult days.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday, December 12, from 1 to 2 p.m. at his residence at 178, Kakinokizaka, Meguro.

Laurel Encourages Study of Medicine

Domei

MANILA, December 7.—Speaking before a gathering of scientists yesterday afternoon, President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines appealed to the people to cooperate in the task of making her independence enduring. He emphasized the importance of developing the use of the medicinal plants found in the Philippines.

At the same time, President Laurel revealed a plan to create a committee of seven scientists to find ways and means to make the new Republic self-sufficient in primary medicine. The committee headed by Dr. Joaquin Marnon will submit a report on this subject within the next 15 days.

Big Explosions Blast Ship in Scottish Port

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—Two heavy explosions occurred today aboard a vessel anchoring in the port of Berwick in the Shetland Islands, North Scotland, it is reported from London. Palls of black smoke soon enveloped the entire town and, as the ship burst into flames, explosions like the stuttering of machine guns sent the civilian population rushing into air-raid shelters. The fire spread to another ship moored close by the first, whereupon the crews of other vessels in the harbor, fearing the additional spread of the fire, trained their guns on the burning ships in an effort to sink them. The cause of the explosion, which claimed eight sailors killed and over a dozen injured, has not been ascertained. However, it was revealed that 42 families living in houses close to the harbor have been evacuated.

GERMANS DRAW NEARER TO KIEV

40-Kilometer Advance Made in 48 Hours-- Soviet Attackers Hit

Domei

LISBON, December 9.—The German offensive in the area northwest of Zhitomir is still progressing, and in the past 48 hours Reich troops have advanced 4 kilometers in the direction of Kiev, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced tonight, according to reports received here.

It was also revealed that particularly heavy fighting developed southwest of Kremenchug where the Soviets employed strong infantry and tank forces.

Anti-Axis reports on the capture of the railway junction of Snamenka were denied by competent German quarters who emphasized that this locality was still in German hands.

Southwest of Dniepropetrovsk the Soviet forces attacked under cover of dense fog but were repelled, the announcement added.

The Luftwaffe, despite unfavorable weather, successfully attacked concentrations of Soviet troops on Wednesday, and, in the area west of Smolensk, alone, shot down 33 Soviet planes.

Activity on the South Italian front decreased on Wednesday, according to Berlin reports, with fighting on the eastern and western sectors limited to local battles.

However, severe fighting is raging in the battle for the possession of the heights southwest of Venafro, in the upper valley of the Volturno.

Meanwhile, the German military spokesman announced that the presence of Badoglio troops within the sector of the American forces has been observed. The spokesman added that the attacks by these rebel troops, amounting to about one division, had been repulsed by the Germans without difficulty.

Judicial Machinery In Malai Praised

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, December 8.—The important role which the judicial administration plays today in national life was pointed out by Chief Justice S. Masuyama, of Selangor, in a press interview.

The establishment of a judicial administration in Selangor, he said, is to see peace and order maintained in the country. He recalled that in May last year the judicial machinery in Selangor was resumed with the reopening of the Supreme Court, Police Courts and others.

These departments maintained close relations with one another, thereby ensuring the smooth administration of law, he said, adding that "recently with the view of unifying the administration of law and order in Malai, the Malai Military Administration reorganized the judicial administration throughout the peninsula. Also the former practice of holding the penghulus sittings in villages has been restored.

The Chief Justice concluded that "there is in every State a public prosecutor, with the head office in Shonan. In the midst of the war, the Military Administration found time to strengthen further judicial administration. We, judicial members, should, therefore, do our utmost to see the law enforced and carried out smoothly."

FOE NOT READY FOR ASIA DRIVE

C.B.S. Correspondent Declares Offensive Now Will Be Useless

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—Large-scale operations by the American and British forces must be commenced simultaneously on the Burma front and in the Pacific war zone if they want to gain a decisive victory in East Asia, but at present the anti-Axis forces are not prepared for such an offensive, said a correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting Station, who returned from India recently, according to New York reports.

The highlight of his broadcast follows:

1. On the Burma front we have two enemies—Japanese troops and jungles. In addition, rain and heat lower the fighting spirit of our forces and malaria and desentery prevail. Moreover, the supplies for our forces are insufficient.

Whatever operation Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, may start in Burma, it will never be a decisive blow on Japan. The same can be said of an offensive by General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces.

2. Professor Donald Mitchell of the Texas State Normal College wrote in the Nation, an American magazine, issued on September 18, as follows: "United States forces have no reserve strength to participate fully in the war against Germany, as overwhelmingly superior military strength is necessary in America's battle against Japan."

3. Japanese Forces withdrew from Kiska, but that has only negative value. In the future, planes for bombing raids on the northern islands of Japan will be produced. But until such bombing becomes possible, there can be no land and sea operation against the North Chishima Islands.

The campaign to remove the obstacles in the advance to Tokyo from the South will be continued. But at present the United States operations in the Pacific have not reached the stage for an offensive against Japan. The most regional anti-Axis offensive against Japan at present would be an attack on Burma. Should we recapture Burma that will result in the regaining of British-American prestige.

But, for an attack on Burma, control of the sea must be gained. The failure of the Burma operation last year was due to the fact that supplies could not be sent to the front. Thus, it becomes necessary to use aircraft carriers as convoys for transporting troops. Then, upon the opening of the Burma campaign, anti-Axis navies must restrain the Japanese Navy in the Pacific.

4. But Burma is not the final objective of anti-Axis forces, just as the island of North Chishima, New Guinea and Wake are not the final objectives. The recovery of Burma will be only a preliminary operation to drive a wedge into the Japanese occupied area. If we are able to carry out this operation simultaneously with an advance from the southwest and north in the Pacific war zone, then we will be given an opportunity to cut off Japan's communication route to the Netherlands East Indies. Then, Japan will face defeat. However, such a campaign cannot be carried out at present, because the anti-Axis forces cannot at present devote their entire strength to their enemy in the Pacific.

Thailand to Celebrate Constitution Anniversary

Domei

BANGKOK, December 8.—Celebrations of the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Constitution of Thailand, falling on December 10, will be the occasion for national festivities during the three days of December 9, 10 and 11, according to plans mapped out by the Thai Government.

The celebrations this year will see the revival of the beauty contest, which had been one of the most popular events of the occasion but had been abandoned since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Preliminary votings for the "flower of Thailand" will take place on December 9 and 10 and the final judgment passed on the night of December 11. The lucky beauty winning the contest will receive a prize of 1,000 bahts.

U.S. HIT HARD BY JAPAN IN '43

Japanese Army Spokesman in Philippines Reviews Situation

Domei

MANILA, December 10.—Reviewing the war developments in the Pacific during the past year, Colonel Jiro Saito, Director of the Department of Information of the Japanese Army in the Philippines, declared that the year 1943 marks a brilliant period of victories militarily, politically and economically by the Japanese Empire. He said that contrary to the boastful speeches and promises of President Roosevelt, the past year must have been a year of enlightenment for the Americans.

"The past year," said Colonel Saito, "certainly cannot have been a pleasant one for the Americans, since despite the series of desperate counter-attacks during the past seventeen months in the Pacific area, the Americans have been unable to gain any tangible results favorable to them."

Huge Casualties Inflicted

Colonel Saito added that "the staggering casualties inflicted on the United States forces are estimated at some 200,000 together with more than 100 warships and transports sunk." These facts, he continued, must have crushed the hope of victory entertained by the American forces through their numerical and material strength.

Pointing out that the cause of the American setback was over-reliance on numerical and material strength, Colonel Saito asserted that hurriedly constructed warships which are inadequately tested, and newly enlisted soldiers with poor training, can never withstand the unimaginable ferocity of modern battles.

He emphasized the blunders recently made by the American Government to conceal the current developments in the Pacific War. "The American people," he said, "ought to be informed of the whole story of the Battle off Bougainville, where the major portion of the debacle is attributed to inefficiency as well as the disqualifying temper of General MacArthur and Admiral Halsey."

Yanks Are Disgusted

Colonel Saito asserted that "American officers and men assigned to the New Guinea front have been completely disgusted and are in a desperate mood because of the defeats, the dreadful epidemics and the terrible climate as well as the insufficient supplies. American soldiers taken prisoner already talk of taking revenge against the warmongers in Wall Street and the bosses in Washington who are responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of their unfortunate comrades in arms."

Colonel Saito concluded that the year 1943, the year Nippon took the position of the so-called offensive-defense has virtually passed. Another new year, 1944, is only a few weeks off. The coming year, he declared will be a year in which Japan may again launch another major-scale blitzkrieg as deadly as a Caribbean tornado.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

of policy. That Britain, in particular, cannot be so nonchalant in regard to the Balkans can be seen from its policy since the first World War. In fact, Britain and the United States are working behind the scene to establish a buffer zone around the Soviet Union.

Their deep-rooted conspiracy in regard to the Balkans can be gauged by their persistent intrigue in Turkey. British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull on their way home from the Moscow conference stopped at Cairo and saw Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu. This time President Roosevelt is said to have conversed with Turkish President Ismet Inonu at Cairo on his way home from the Teheran conference. It is clear that these maneuvers in regard to Turkey are aimed at strengthening Anglo-American relations with Turkey on the basis of the Anglo-Turkish agreement and, eventually, at dragging Turkey into the war. Behind it all there clearly lies the Anglo-American plot to make Turkey their vanguard in their policy toward the Soviet Union.

At present the United States and Britain are endeavoring to the best of their ability to cement their ties with the Soviet Union because the latter's cooperation is absolutely indispensable to them, but the common war against Germany has not in the least altered Anglo-American imperialism. Just as the Soviet Union cannot be directed by the United States or Britain, the latter two Powers are not to be ultimately directed by the Soviet Union. There is no reason to suppose that the present war can make any difference in the fundamental Anglo-American policy toward Europe. Behind the camouflage of friendship for the Soviet Union, there is always lurking the dagger of Anglo-American imperialism.

Java Youths Launch Plane Donation Move

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 8.—A "Warplane Donation Campaign" was launched today by the Surabaya Youths' League, which was recently established with a view to propagating airmindedness among the younger generation. Proceeds derived from sales of pictures and postcards on streets will be contributed toward the warplane fund.

FILIPINOS FETE RESCRIPT DAY

Visits Made to Navy And Army Hospitals; Hornet Sinking Shown

Domei

MANILA, December 9.—Filipinos in all walks of life throughout the nation joined the East Asians in observing the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia yesterday. Foremost in the minds of the 18,000,000 Filipinos participating in the celebration was gratitude for the independence which was granted to the Philippines as a result of the war.

The Filipinos this morning again took up the great task of rebuilding the nation so that it will become a worthy member of Greater East Asia. They walked with new determination and new will to make the Republic an even stronger nation contributing its full share toward East Asian victory.

Meanwhile, members of the Philippine Evangelical Church yesterday morning visited the Navy Hospital in Cavite and in the afternoon visited the Navy Hospital in the city to cheer the patients with a musical program.

At the same time, students of the Catholic Girls' Schools including the Holy Ghost College, Saint Theresa's College and others, cheered up the sick and wounded in the Army Hospital in the city.

One of the features in a local cinema was special newsreels which were released yesterday through the New Philippines News, showing the last moments of the American aircraft carrier, Hornet, which was sunk by Japanese airmen as factually chronicled by an enemy cameramen. Spontaneous handclapping was heard in many theaters as a bomb dropped on the decks of the carrier and as the Hornet was visibly shaken by a direct torpedo hit.

At the same time Filipino radio audience enjoyed a radio drama, "Dawn," by the Manila Radio Dramatic Players over a local station.

Pan-American Countries Shocked by Yank Aims

Imperialistic Schemes Seen in Defense Plans

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 8.—The Military Affairs Investigation Committee which was sent by the United States Lower House to inspect the American land, sea and air bases in the Pan-American countries returned to Washington recently and declared that "the United States must immediately and efficiently put into effect plans for everlasting defense of the Americas."

"It is urgently necessary that a pact be concluded with Equador permitting the use of the Galapagoes Island as a military base for the United States after the war," the Committee further announced.

The announcement by the Investigation Committee has exposed officially for the first time the imperialistic postwar designs of the United States toward Central and South America, thus causing considerable excitement among the Latin-American countries. Especially, in regard to Brazil, who has tendered to the United States numerous military bases with the agreement that they would be used only during the duration of the war, the announcement has been a tremendous shock.

No Mexican Troops Sent

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 9.—Mexican Transportation Minister Maximino Camacho, brother of Mexican President General Manuel Avila Camacho, denied yesterday the report that Mexican troops were sent abroad, according to reports from Mexico City. He also said that the report of his candidacy in the coming Presidential election was unfounded.

Soviet Army Party in Sofia

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 9.—A military mission of the Soviet Union has arrived today at Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, according to Sofia reports.

P.I. BOLSTERING FLOOD CONTROL

Public Works Chief Reveals Plans for Relief of Farmers

Domei

MANILA, December 9.—Quintin Paredes, Minister of Public Works and Communications, today envisioned further improvement of conditions in the Philippines with the continuation of public works projects provided in the proposed budget for the fiscal year 1944, which was recently submitted by President Jose P. Laurel to the National Assembly.

Commenting on the President's budget, Mr. Paredes pointed out the noteworthy fact tha great emphasis is laid on "long-term investments" or public works projects which are expected to increase the material strength of the country.

He revealed that among present undertakings by his own Ministry are the Agno and Pampanga river control projects, which would entail the expenditures of 455,000 and 290,000 pesos respectively. The Agno river is one of the biggest and longest rivers in the Philippines and traverses Pangasinan and La Union provinces.

On both sides of the river lie thousands of hectares of fertile land planted with staple crops such as rice, corn and various kinds of vegetables.

It is understood, however, that a great percentage of crops are destroyed every year due to floods resulting from overflowing of river banks.

Mr. Paredes revealed that the Ministry of Public Works and Communications is now building dykes along the banks as a means of flood control.

He added that the same stands for the Pampanga River, where the Government is now strengthening the banks in order to prevent floods which has yearly caused loss of agricultural crops amounting to millions of pesos.

The Minister of Public Works and Communications revealed that the Ministry is now studying various other projects which are calculated to bring relief to thousands of Filipino farmers.

YANKEES ARE WARNED ON STRENGTH OF AXIS

Wilson Urges Producers To Raise Output Level

Domei

LISBON, December 9.—Charles Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, speaking before the annual convention of the National Association of Manufactures, warned that the American people must expect a hard long war, pointing out that the Germans are loyal to their cause and their level of production is substantial, while "the Japanese are well equipped and better fortified than many optimists expect," according to dispatches from New York.

Wilson urged that a greatly increased production schedule should be carried out by the United States next year, stating that he believes that the war in Europe will "tax our capacity for sacrifice and our capacity for industrial production beyond anything experienced thus far." He added significantly, "What I have said of the European war can be underlined with respect to the Asiatic War."

He pointed out that German war production, although affected by Anglo-American bombings, "is being maintained at substantial levels." Concluding, he warned various groups and cliques against increasing special interests in the anti-Axis nations to further their own private ambitions to the detriment of the American war effort.

Foe Admits Uselessness Of Bases in Pacific Zone

Domei

LISBON, December 8.—The remoteness of anti-Axis bases to Japan Proper makes the Pacific war harder than the European war. This statement was given by John R. Morris, United Press correspondent, to a staff officer attached to the headquarters of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, according to a dispatch received here.

Morris assailed the anti-Axis reports describing the present hostilities against Burma as being a "big push" pointing out that such reports "merely give Japanese propagandists the opportunity to claim that the Burma campaign is a failure."

The U.P. correspondent also warned that it should be understood that the Japanese have achieved a temporary stalemate in East Asia, especially since the fighting is still taking place on the outer fringes of the Japanese defenses in the Pacific.

He quoted the staff officer as opining that large-scale anti-Axis operations against Japan would be undertaken "in earnest only after the war in Europe is ended."

Reich Striking Power Increases On Eastern and Italian Fronts

The Teheran conference, it is being propagandized, decided upon the method of a final offensive against Germany but it is as yet to be seen to what extent the effect of this conference upon the European war situation will be, according to a Berlin dispatch dated December 8 to the Mainichi. However, the fact that at present the Eastern Front as well as the Italian Front are showing signs of quieting down contrary to the enemy propaganda, leads attention to the gradual revealation of Germany's real strength.

In other words, if we refer to the reports of the German front line correspondents, it seems that the German troops at the Eastern Front have been daily strengthening their positions. Also the communique of the German High Command on December 5 clearly shows this fact.

One of the conspicuous aspects recently on the Soviet front is that the offensives of the Soviet troops have remarkably weakened, and on the contrary, the German troops have remarkably weakened, and on the contrary, the German troops have gradually strengthened their counter-attacks and by the recapturing of several important points in the different fighting sectors have rendered their strategic position considerably more favorable. For instance, the Soviet troops in the sector west of Smolensk after continuing fierce attacks for several days and sustaining unusually high losses were forced around December 4 to discontinue their attacks. In German military quarters it is pointed out that this indeed must be judged as a great success of the German troops, which are gradually beginning to show their mettle.

Also in the Big Dnieper Bend as well as in the Crimean Peninsula, the Soviet offensives in the last few days have shown complete failure. North and south on the Kerch Peninsula, the Soviet troops in an attempt to enlarge their bridgeheads are continually trying to land reinforcement but as yet they have captured no point of real importance. On the contrary, the Rumanian troops in the southern sector with the cooperation of the German air force are continually beating the Soviet troops. And thus the offensive of the Red troops which began last July at Belgorod and Orel seems at last to have reached its bottom.

It is clearly evident that the clever evading tactics of the German troops accompanied by their blood letting strategy have inflicted huge losses on the Soviet troops in the last few months. Thus, it is easily conjectured that the attacking power of the Soviet forces has suffered a large-scale deadening consumption. At this point of the weakening of the Soviet offensive, German military quarters here see the possibility of a new German offensive and bring this into connection with the recent statement of Fuehrer Hitler that final victory is near.

All this can also be felt at the Italian front where the Anglo-American forces are still being held at the line along the Sangro Rriver and have since their arrival there scored no success worth mentioning. Also the large-scale offensive of the Anglo-American forces launched about a week ago showed no more than an advance of about nine kilometers or thereabouts at a few points while their losses were huge. And again, the German troops after seven days of fierce counter-attacks have completely stopped the enemy's offensive. Here also the German positions are being strengthened by every meter and the Anglo-American forces will have to pay ever new sacrifices in material and men in the future.

IGOROTS BACK P.I. PRESIDENT

Moslems Also Hail Laurel; Given Voice In Law-Making Body

Domei

MANILA, December 9.—Fully aware of the meaning of the New Order and the significance of the establishment of the Philippine Republic as an integral unit of Greater East Asia, Igorots and, Moslems in the Philippines, side by side with their Christian brothers, are all rallying behind President José P. Laurel and are eager to take up their share in the great task of national building which awaits, every Filipino today.

Speaking for the Igorot population, Assemblyman Florencio Bagwan, delegate from Mountain Province, said in a recent interview: "It is with pride that I can say that the Republic will have and can count on the undivided support of each and every citizen in my district. They have long waited for Philippine freedom, like every other Filipino," the Assemblyman said, adding: "and I am confident that they do not desire to be left out in our common effort to deserve this boon of independence."

From Assemblyman Menandang Piang, Moslem delegate from Cotabato Province: "The people of Cotabato, I am confident, would like to be in the front line in every struggle, economic or otherwise, destined to make the Philippines a worthy Republic and an important member of Greater East Asia."

Hail New Leader

From Moslem Assemblyman Datu Bato Ali, who represents Lanao Province in the National Assembly: "Needless to say, the enthusiasm of the people of my province over the election of President Laurel cannot be overestimated, as we knew him to be a man of conviction and courage, which is what all Moroland desire a national leader to be."

These statements from the chosen leaders of Igorot and Moslem districts may be said to modestly reflect the true feelings of the Non-Christian elements in the country, which, although comprising a small minority, are still to be reckoned with as a factor in the building of the New Philippines. The Igorots, for instance, who number more than 100,000 inhabit one of the richest regions in the Philippines. With a cultural background distinctly their own which in many respects can compare more than favorably with that of their Christian brothers, the Igorots live in the principal mining district of the Philippines, Mountain Province.

"The culture of the Igorots is really something the Philippines can be proud of," Assemblyman Bagwan remarked. "And speaking of economic self-sufficiency, these people are about the most self-sufficient group that may be found in the country. All they need for their immediate needs they can somehow raise in their farms or fashion with their own hands. In this sense, we may say that the Igorots have already gone a step forward in being worthy of the boon of independence."

The enthusiasm of the Moros over the election of President Laurel and their pledge of unanimous support to the Republic calls to mind the fact that during the American regime, the Moslem population of the Islands have had at best only a limited representation in governmental affairs, to say nothing about direct participation in the legislative, judicial, and executive matters. All told there are possibly more than half a million Moslems in Cotabato and Lanao, which provinces, together with Sulu, are the three principal Moro provinces of Mindanao. Long handicapped by a governmental policy which did not give much attention to the attainment of a measure of economic and cultural development for this particular section of the country, the Moslems were naturally left to shift for themselves these last forty years.

Given New Life

Today, however, they are suddenly finding themselves in a situation which augurs progress and prosperity. To begin with, they have a seasoned and unselfish leader in the person of Sultan Sa Ramain to represent them, as indeed he did, in the Preparatory Committee for Philippine Independence. Soon after came the election of their delegates to the National Assembly, thus guaranteeing for them a voice in the law-making body of the Republic.

"In Cotabato," said Assemblyman Menandang Piang, "we are more than 250,000 strong. And we are conscious of the fact that our province is one of the richest agricultural regions of the country. In the building of a prosperous New Philippines we cannot afford, therefore, to simply stand by and watch our brothers up north in Luzon and Visayas doing their part." Besides, the Assemblyman added, "we are happy in the realization that we are in the threshold of a regime of peace and prosperity, which is a contrast to the past, during which we witnessed the dispoilation of our brothers in Luzon and Visayas by vested American interests while we over here in Mindanao were accused as a war-like people and every opportunity taken to subjugate us by force of arms."

Convicts Granted Amnesty

Domei

HONGKONG, December 8.—The Government-General of Hongkong has announced that an amnesty will be granted today on the occasion of the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia to those convicted of violating military law. The amnesty will be applicable to both those convicted by the Military Court and by the Justice Court but will be limited to those who have proved themselves deserving through their good behavior following passing of their sentences.

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CHIANG RETURNS EMPTY-HANDED

Disappointed At Meet In Cairo; Chungking Given 'Cold Shoulder'

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 8.—General Chiang Kai-shek and his wife, Soong Mei-ling, attended the late Cairo Conference with great expectations, but they have returned to Chungking empty-handed.

Acknowledging the bitter disappointment of General Chiang, a special Cairo dispatch to the New York Times reported the following:

"The Teheran Conference did not dispose of all the issues presented the three participating nations, America, Britain, and the Soviet Union but at least concerning the military and diplomatic issues the three Powers have reached better than expected arrangements.

"The guarantee of independence and territorial integrity to Iran by the three Powers does not appear to be very important. However, this guarantee may also imply to the Turkish Government that the Soviet Union will not enforce an aggression policy toward the countries of West Asia. But there are no indications that the Soviet Government intends to relinquish her strategic boundaries.

"During the Teheran Conference, future military plans were discussed, and the Balkan Peninsula and the Jugoslavian problems were thrashed out. Nevertheless, the problem of greatest importance was the discussions concerning the order of priority theory on the various fronts.

"The anti-Axis camp decided on the maintenance of the 'Europe first' policy as before. The position of Chungking was pushed to the bottom."

Chiang Sees Mountbatten

Domei

LISBON, December 8.—General Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have conferred with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia, in India on his way back to Chungking after the recent Cairo Conference, according to a B.B.C. broadcast.

Shantung Enemy Routed

Domei

TSINGTAO, December 9.—War results achieved by a Japanese Unit fighting in eastern and southern Shantung Province during the last month included 467 enemy dead left behind and 112 enemy troops taken prisoner, it was disclosed today.

Various war trophies were also taken, including one trench mortar, four Czech light machine-guns and 196 rifles with 1,146 rounds of ammunition.

Foreign Policy Of Turkey Same

(Continued from Page 1)

Axis stratagem."

Again, a special correspondent of the Times in Istanbul reports:

"Heretofore, the attitude of the Soviet Government and the incompleteness of British preparations have stood as a barrier to the entry of Turkey into the war, but as these barriers have been removed it is believed that the Turkish Government based on the Alliance Pact between Britain and Turkey will perform its share of the Alliance."

Java To Have Nippon Paper

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 9.—For the benefit of Japanese language students, the first "katakana" newspaper in Java will make its debut on January 1. The new journal will be named "Kana Java Shimbun" and will appear every Friday, edited and published by the Java Shimbun Publishing Company.

Yanks in Chiang Areas Set for Labor Service

Domei

CANTON, December 8.—The American Embassy in Chungking announced yesterday that all United States citizens residing in Chungking controlled areas will be conscripted for labor service to ease the situation arising from manpower shortage in America, according to a radio announcement from General Chiang Kai-shek's capital. It was also revealed that all male American citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 are required to register at the American Embassy in Chungking or at United States consulates in Chengtu, Lanchow or Kweilin to prepare for service in the United States or on the front or rear lines. It was added that those who fail to register will be subjected to a fine or corporal punishment.

P.I. ASSEMBLY PUSHES WORK

Independence Day Bill Is Now Slated For Third Reading

Domei

MANILA, December 9.—The National Assembly this morning passed on the second reading of the bill declaring October 14 of each year as "Philippine Independence Day" and referred it to the committee for a third reading.

In accordance with the legislative rules and procedure of the third reading, the committee was given three days within which to consider the measure, after which it goes back to the Assembly Session Hall for voting.

If it is passed by the majority, the vote measure will be signed by the Speaker and the Assembly Secretary will then send it to the President for his signature. This represents the last phase before any piece of legislation becomes law in the Philippines.

In this connection, another measure is scheduled for a second reading tomorrow and would prohibit the cutting of timber in places where abundant mineral resources may be found.

Already the Committee of Forests submitted its report on the above measure as well as certain amendments.

Meanwhile, 11 additional bills are to be taken up for their first reading today and referred to corresponding committees.

One of the most important measures now before the Assembly is one which would appropriate 50,000 pesos as Government aid to the proposed reconstruction of the house in which the Filipino hero, Dr. Jose Rizal, was born. The house site is situated in Calamba, Laguna Province. If passed, this measure would considerably swell the present funds which are being raised for the reconstruction of the Rizal home.

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Foe Admits Reich Success

(Special to the Nippon Times)

GENEVA, December 9.—The Aegean Sea was and still seemed to be a German "Mare Nostrum," writes the military correspondent of the Sunday Dispatch in referring to the successes, gained by the German arms in the islands of the Dodecanese. The loss of these islands was raising doubts as to the capacity of the higher allied command.

The time had passed long ago, the correspondent states, when the formula of "too little or too late" had been accepted as an excuse for such blunders by the public in the allied countries.

King Sees Hull

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 7.—The United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull disclosed at a press interview today that the Canadian Prime Minister William MacKenzie King had visited Washington and conferred with the American Secretary of State on the previous day, say reports from Washington.

Hull replied that the purpose of the conference was to discuss the American-Canadian tariff questions, and avoided detailed reference to what had been discussed at the meeting.

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Capital Subscribed .. ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 70,100,000
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.
OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44
KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyoagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2118

TŌA KŌTŪ KŌSYA
(EAST ASIA TRAVEL CORPORATION
formed on December 1, 1943, through the merger of the TOA RYOKO SYA (Toa Tourist Bureau) and the KOKUSAI KANKO KYOKAI (Board of Tourist Industry).
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Otemati Nityome, Kozimatiku, TOKYO.
BRANCH OFFICES: Tokyo, Keizyo, Taihoku, Hoten, Peking, Shanghai.
LOCAL OFFICES: In almost all the principal cities in Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and in the important districts in the South.
Aim: Enhancement of Culture and Civilization by TRAVEL, for Which Purpose All Kinds of Travel Facilities and Cultural Information Are Offered.

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